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U.S. Reshapes **Policy Against** A-Proliferation

New York Times Service WASHINGTON --- The Reagan administration plans to announce shortly that while it is committed to halting the spread of nuclear weapons abroad, the United States will be a "clearly reliable and credible" supplier of nuclear technical specific processing the contract of the contraction of the contract of the cont nology for peaceful purposes.

This policy is contained in an

eight point set of guidelines that has been prepared by the State De-partment and submitted to the White House. The White House is expected to issue the list before a meeting July 20-21 in Ottawa of the leaders of seven industrial na-tions. The spread of nuclear weap-ons will be one of the items on the

Although the guidelines are conched in the most general of terms, administration officials said, they reflect a stronger commitment to nuclear nonprolifera-tion than was contained in Mr. Reagan's campaign rhetoric last year and in the pro-nuclear transi-tion paper prepared by his advis-ers. The new guidelines will restate many of the essentials of the Carter administration's policy, but they will place greater emphasis on cooperation with other nuclear suppliers in preventing the spread of sensitive nuclear technology and materials to the Third World.

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Vietnam Accuses U.S. of Collusion United Press Internationa

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. -Vietnam accused the United States on Wednesday of being in collusion with China to "stir up trouble" throughout Southeast Asia with acts of subversion and armed

The charge was included in a note from Vietnam's delegate, Ha Van Lau, to UN Secretary General Kuri Waldheim explaining Hanoi's decision not to attend next week's Cambodia conference in New York. The Vietnamese cuvoy said the conference was "doomed

Sixty-four countries, including ne United States and China, so far have agreed to attend the conference, aimed at getting Viet-namese troops out of Cambodia and then arranging for democratic elections. Victnam, the Soviet Union and 23 other countries annonnced they would not take part.

The Reagan policy will stop short, however, of the more radical suggestions for weapons curtailment that have surfaced since the June 7 Israeli air attack that destroyed an Iraqi nuclear reactor, raising new concerns about the

Sen. Charles H. Percy, Republican of Illinois, the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said the guidelines represented "a good start" and a "reflection of the president's deep commitment to nonproliferation.

Sen. John H. Glenn Jr., Democrat of Ohio, who was a chief sponsor of the 1978 Nonproliferation Act, said the guidelines repre-sented a "considerable pullback" from the earlier Reagan positions on the issue, but still failed to ex-plain how the administration would exert control over countries

such as Pakistan. During his campaign, Mr. Reagan said he believed that the United States should not stand in the way of foreign countries that wanted to develop nuclear weap-ons, adding: "I just don't think it's any of our business." He clarified that remark later by explaining that although he supported efforts to curtail the spread of nuclear weapons, he doubted that the United States could do so as a practical matter.

The recommendations of the transition team called for a broad relaxation of restrictions on the reprocessing of American-supplied nuclear fuel in "reliable" countries such as Japan. It also called for the establishment of a separate bureau in the State Department to coordinate nonproliferation policy.

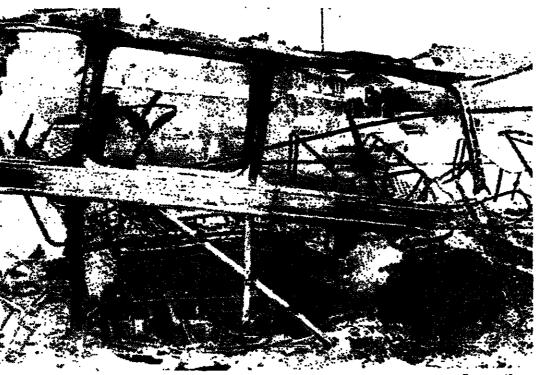
Since then, however, closer study of the problem and the Isracii raid have convinced administration officials of the need for a streamous commitment to nonproliferation: "We've come to grips with the reality of the threat," said a State Department official.

Principal Points As described by officials who

have seen the guidelines, the principal points include the following: strong reaffirmation of

nonproliferation goals. A determined effort to reduce the motivation of other countries to obtain nuclear weapons and an acknowledgment that security con-

(Continued on Page 2, Col.1)



A bus was hijacked and burned in the Andersonstown area of Belfast in the violence that followed the death of Joe McDonnell, an Irish Republican Army hunger striker, at the Maze prison.

Hunger Striker Dies; Ulster's Cities Erupt

BELFAST - Rioters unleashed a torrent of firebombs, bullets and omemade hand grenades on British troops and police in Northern Ireland on Wednesday after the fifth death of an Irish nationalist

inger striker in two months. A 16-year-old boy was shot to death by soldiers, and a half-dozen other people were wounded in separate attacks in Belfast and Londonderry in the worst eruption of violence in the province since the first four hunger strikers died in

Joe McDonnell, a 30-year-old Irish Republican Army guerrilla, died at 5:11 a.m. in the hospital wing of the Maze prison at the start of his 61st day without food, the British government said. His 29-year-old wife, Goretti, and two ters were at his side:

His death appeared to dash hopes that Roman Catholic mediators would be successful in their six-day effort to negotiate an early end to the protest against the British, which has captured worldwide

Humphrey Atkins, Britain's Northern Ireland secretary, told the seven surviving hunger strikers at the Maze that the government would consider no concessions until the protest was called off. He

said the hunger strike, "far from bringing about changes, has in fact rendered movement impossible."

The Northern Ireland Office said Mr. McDonnell "took his own life by refusing food and medical attention for 61 days," Sinn Fein, the outlawed IRA's political arm, said Mr. McDonnell "was murdered by the British government because he refused to surrender his principles as an Irish republican."

Sinn Fein announced that Mr. McDonnell would be replaced in the hunger-strike campaign by Pa-trick McGeown, 25, jailed for 15 years in January, 1975, for his part in the bombing of Belfast's Europa

The Irish Commission for Justice and Peace, which has been attempting to mediate between the British government and the Maze prisoners, charged that the government had lost a real chance to end the hunger strike. Dermot O'Mahony, auxiliary bishop of Dublin, told reporters the government had promised to send an official Tuesday morning to the Maze to clarify the basis of what might have been a solution. The official did not go until Wednesday morning after Mr. McDonnell's death.

'Pistol to Head'

Michael Alison, deputy secre-tary of state in charge of Northern Ireland's prisons, said in a radio interview: "We don't yield to coercion. The government cannot have a pistol held to [its] head."

He held out the possibility that the prisoners might eventually be able to wear their own clothes whenever they wanted, a chief demand of the protesters. But he said, "The great difficulty arises when the issue of own-clothing is exalted into a great symbolic is-

Mr. McDonnell's body was tak-en from the prison to his home in

Joe McDonnell

honors beside his friend and fellow guerrilla, Bobby Sands. Mr. Sands launched the hunger strikes March 1 in a bid to force the government to grant what amounts to political status to Irish nationalist guerrillas jailed in Northern Ireland, Mr. Sands, who was elected to the British Parliament from his prison cell April 9. died May 5 in the 66th day of his

Handgun Charges

Mr. McDonnell was jailed in September, 1977, for 14 years on a charge of illegally possessing a

ing after Mr. McDonnell's death.

Within hours of his death, gangs
of youths, many of them masked,
attacked police and troops in Catholic areas of Belfast and Londonderry. Dozens of buses, trucks and cars were hijacked and set alight to form blazing barricades,

An army spokesman said John Dempsey, 16, was killed when troops fired on a gang of hooded men launching a gasoline attack on a bus depot in Andersonstown.

ing for the outcome of arms con-Two soldiers and a police officer trol talks, Mr. Mitterrand sought were slightly wounded when a to give political support to Mr. Schmidt in West Germany and homemade hand grenade exploded in the midst of a patrol. The IRA's leaders in other European coun-Provisional wing claimed responsitries - Belgium, Britain, Italy and the Netherlands - where 572 U.S. medium-range missiles are to be

Police reported at least a half-

Mauroy Details Plan For French Takeovers

By Jonathan Kandell

PARIS - Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy of France spelled out the bulk of his Socialist government's legislative program Wednesday, including the nationalization beginning this autumn of a dozen major industrial groups and the further extension of state control over

Because the Socialists have a majority in the National Assem-bly, Mr. Mauroy's proposals are assured of easy passage. His speech to the legislators con-

tained almost no surprises, sticking carefully to the programs backed by President Francois Mitterrand during his recent election campaign. The chief interest in Mr. Mauroy's presentation was his attempt to give reasons, guidelines and a timetable for the nationalization of private industries, per-

al Herald Tribune

PARIS - President François

Mitterrand has given strong public backing to the Atlantic alliance's

controversial plan for a new gener-

ation of U.S. nuclear missiles in

Western Europe to compensate for

a Soviet military advantage in Eu-

German magazine Stern, he stressed that the West will have to

deploy new weapons before it can

reasonably expect the Soviet Un-

ion to negotiate arms-control con-

to help West German Chancellor

Helmut Schmidt answer criticism

of the North Atlantic Treaty Or-ganization plan among leftist members of his own Social Demo-cratic Party. Mr. Mitterrand's comments were timed to appear

before a French-West German

for U.S. policymakers disturbed by

Communist members in the

French Cabinet. Mr. Mitterrand

criticized the Soviet Union and

called for Western rearmament to compensate for Soviet military

He told Stern: "The installation

Backfire [bombers] has upset the

military equilibrium in Europe. I

will not accept this, and I agree

that we must arm to restore the

balance. At that point, we should

Support Given

install new weapons without wait-

Strong anti-missile factions in Belgium, the Netherlands and West Germany contend that

By saying that Europe needs to

Soviet SS-20 [missiles] and

programs.

start negotiating.

The interview will be reassuring

summit meeting this Sunday.

The French position is expected

In an interview with the West

The French franc weakened fur-ther against the U.S. dollar in currency trading Wednesday. The dollar surged to 5.87 francs in late Eu-

ropean trading, topping the previous day's level of 5.78 francs.

In his speech, Mr. Mauroy insisted that private enterprise would continue to dominate the French economy and that state control would not be expanded beyond the industrial groups cited in the legislative program. He divided these groups into the following four cat-

• The Dassault aircraft company, makers of the Mirage fighterbombers, will be quickly brought under state ownership, as will the arms-production division of Matra, a large, diversified electronics manufacturer. The justification offered by the government is that the

to see whether Moscow will agree

to mutual cutbacks in the super-

powers' nuclear arsenals in Eu-

rope. Mr. Mitterrand rejected this

view together with the Soviet claim

that the alliance plan should be

frozen because it represents a

the Soviet Union has achieved su-

periority in Europe and that "the United States has the means to re-

store the balance of power; France

will not hesitate in completing its

own deterrent arsenal." France

plans a new medium-range compo-

nent of its independent nuclear

On the chances for negotiation,

Mr. Mitterrand said that Soviet proposals to freeze the SS-20 force

at current levels represent "a start to discussions" and added that the

Russians are gradually retreating on the issue. "They have already

changed their initial position. It is

a tough game in which there can

be no weakness, in which you must

know when to arm and when to

Government Concerned

man party said Mr. Mitterrand's

appeal appeared to be aimed par-

ticularly at the left wing of Mr. Schmidt's party, which feels an id-

eological kinship to France's So-

cialist Party. The stance of the re-

cently elected French Socialists

should also reinforce Italy's deci-

France does not participate in

NATO military activities and so is not concerned directly by the

planned U.S. missiles. But Mr.

Mitterrand decided to speak out,

French foreign-policy officials

said, because the French govern-

ment is concerned by the rise of

European neutralist movements.

In public statements, French

leaders have singled out Britain's

pacifists for criticism, but French concern, officials said privately,

actually focuses primarily on neu-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

particularly in West Germany.

sion to accept the missiles.

negotiate," he said.

The French president said that

Vestern escalation.

Mitterrand Supports

NATO Missile Plan

haps the most controversial aspect making and sales of weapon sys-of the Socialist economic reforms. making and sales of weapon sys-tems should not be left in the hands of private industry.

 The two main private steel producers. Usinor and Sacilor, also will be speedily bought out by the government. Mr. Mauroy de fended this move mainly on the grounds that the world steel crisis has left these companies on the verge of collapse, threatening the jobs of tens of thousands of workers. The prime minister pointed out that these two producers are already heavily indebted to the state. He said that the government intended to restructure them to as-

sure their future competitiveness. • Five large industrial groups - including the CGE electrical equipment manufacturers; Pechiney-Ugine-Kulhmann, a leading chemical company; Rhône-Poulenc, a textile-chemical firm; Saint-Gobain, a widely diversified industrial group; and Thomson, the electronics giant — will be the next targets of state control. But foreign private investors will be able to keep their minority shares

in these groups.

Three remaining groups

CII-Honeywell Bull, a French-U.S. computer company: ITT's French interests; and the largely West German-owned Roussel-Uclaf chemical and pharmaceutical company - will probably be the last to be nationalized because of the

that negotiations to achieve French state control over these eroups would begin immediately. The prime minister did not give any estimates of how much these nationalizations would cost the government, nor did he indicate how payments would be made.

large shares owned by foreign in-

terests. But Mr. Mauroy indicated

No List of Banks

The prime minister did not specifically list the banks that would be nationalized. The major banks are already state-owned.

Mr. Mauroy said that the gov-ernment would not touch foreign banks or the large cooperative banking groups that account for more than a third of deposits. I also said that small regional ban in private hands would be considered ered on a case-by-case basis. And he added that the nationalization of larger private banks would exclude their holdings in industries that are not earmarked for state

by Mr. Mauroy for the extension of state control in banking was to ensure that small and mediumsized companies have equal access to credit on the same terms offered to larger enterprises.

Mr. Mauroy sought to portray the nationalization of industrial groups and banks as a continuation of De Gaulle's program in the immediate aftermath of World War II to bring certain economic sectors under government control. The strong performance of some of these state-owned firms, like Renault, Air France, and the big three banks - Société Générale Crédit Lyonnais and Banque Nationale de Paris — is often cited by leftists as evidence that properly managed state companies can be as competitive as private enterpris-

But the Socialist government's (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

dozen sniping attacks in West Bel-fast. The IRA said its men fired 16 Belfast's Andersonstown district, shots at a joint army-police post, Sinn Fein said. It said he would be (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8) buried Friday with IRA military

Begin Claims Success On Israeli Coalition

TEL AVIV — Prime Minister Menachem Begin said Wednesday that he had gathered around him a 61-seat parliamentary bloc that, al-though slim, would enable him to form Israel's next government.

"Yes, I think I can say we have 61 members of parliament who are ready to support the government I am about to form," he told a panel of interviewers on Israeli televi-

Formal negotiations for a coali-tion in Israel's 120-seat Knesset (parliament) can begin only after President Yitzhak Navon formally empowers Mr. Begin to form a government, probably next week.

Mr. Begin said he hoped he would need less than the 21 days allotted to him by law for forming a coalition. His next Cabinet is expected to consist of basically the same factions as the outgoing team - Mr. Begin's Likud group with 48 seats, the National Religious Party and its breakaway Tami faction, which together have nine seats, and the ultra-religious Agudat Israel with four seats.

He said he had not ruled out of his coalition Moshe Dayan's twoseat Telem faction or the three-seat rightist Tehiya Party. But he said that he did not mind a thin majori-

Afghanistan Earthquake

MOSCOW - An earthquake centered in Afghanistan shook several cities and towns in the neighboring Soviet Central Asian repubthat a four-hour airline strike lic of Tadzhikistan on Wednesday, were no casualties or damage.

Gen. Sharon.

The daily Yedioth Ahronoth also quoted Mr. Begin as saying the government he forms will be his last. The leader of the Likud bloc told Shlomo Nakdimon, a former aide who is now a writer, that in the next election Likud will have

erument source as saying Mr. Be-gin had finally made up his mind name Gen. Sharon as defense minister, fearing that otherwise the general would mutiny and scuttle the thin 61-seat majority. Gen. Sharon, 53, led Israeli forces across Party, was quoted saying he will the Suez in the 1973 Middle East

controversy. Mr. Begin's office Arab-Israeli peace process if Egypt nation. Mr. Begin has held the de- resume his attempts to end the fense post since the previous min- Syrian missile crisis in Lebanon.

Israeli Politics

Two Israeli newspapers say Prime Minister Begin has de-

cided to override opposition inside his party and appoint war hero Ariel Sharon as defense minister. Page 2.

The New Swedes Sweden is often perceived as a

nation of 8 million blue-eyed, fair-haired Nordics — all speaking Swedish. But Sweden now has become something of a nation of immigrants, many of whom have serious problems of adjustment. Page 3.

Focus on Bahrain A special supplement looks at

Bahrain, now a financial cen-ter and a leader in Gulf cooperation. Pages 7S-10S.

ister, Ezer Weizman, resigned 14 months ago. Deputy Defense Minister Mor-dechai Zippori was quoted as re-marking that Gen. Sharon's ap-pointment would be a national disaster. Avraham Melamed, a dovish member of the National Religious

oppose the appointment at every level. Washington, meanwhile, In State Department officials said Tuesday that President Reagan may ask his special Middle East envoy, Philip C. Habib, to serve as special negotiator for the stalled and Israel approve. Mr. Habib left for the Middle East on Tuesday to

Toxic Shock Illness Called Widespread

By Harry Nelson Los Angeles Times Service
LOS ANGELES — Toxic shock

syndrome, the puzzling illness as-sociated with women who use tam-pons, is now believed by scientists to be far more widespread than originally thought.

Persons of any age or either sex with such diverse conditions as an infected toe, a sore throat or boils are now seen as possibly having different versions of the sometimes fatal illness that has come to be called toxic shock syndrome.

Within the past two months, researchers at two universities have reported discoveries of toxins, made by the common bacteria Staphyloccocus aureus, that they be-lieve may be the cause of toxicshock symptoms.

The toxins are called exotoxins, a class that includes some of the most poisonous substances known. Example of other exotoxins are those responsible for botulism, tetanus and diphtheria.

The symptoms of toxic shock include vomiting, diarrhea, high fe-ver, low blood pressure, a rash, and shock.

Absorbent Brands

When toxic shock was first reported on widely, about a year ago, it was closely associated with women who were menstruating. Later, epidemiologic studies associated the condition even more closely with women who use tampons, especially super-absorbant brands.

But Dr. Patrick M. Schlievert, a University of Minnesota microbiologist who is a pioneer in studying toxic shock and who discov-

ered a bacterial toxin that may be its cause, is among those who are convinced that the popular image of the toxic-shock victim is much too narrow.

Dr. Schlievert said he has exa-

hundreds of patients, male and female, with a wide variety of problems that do not fit the previous concept of toxic shock but who nevertheless have the illness. Some of the samples were sent to Dr. Schlievert by Dr. Shirley Fannin, chief of communicable

mined samples of material from

diseases for the Los Angeles Department of Health Services. "Toxic shock is not just a vaginal disease and not just a female disease," Ms. Fannin said. The

tampon connection is important but is not an exclusive requisite for toxic shock, she said.

Throat Infections One Los Angeles patient was a

young man who acquired an infection after he was injured in a bicy-cle accident. Another had a carbuncle on the knee. Other cases were presented as throat infections or the bone inflammation called osteomyelitis. Not all these cases were among the 1,211, including 87 deaths, offi-

cially reported as toxic shock by the Centers for Disease Control in Atlanta. The center's definition of toxic shock requires that a patient have all the symptoms previously listed for the syndrome. But Dr. Schlievert, like most

other researchers in the field, believes the definition should be relaxed to reflect more accurately (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Walesa's Support

for a charter.

the communiqué said.

conditions.

Wednesday's strike was staged with the full support of Lech Walesa, the Solidarity union leader. It the party congress, scheduled to occurred as employees of the na-

By Brian Mooney

WARSAW — Polish dockworkers stopped work for an hour at Baltic ports Wednesday and

threatened to stage a general strike

unless the government met their demands for recognized rights and

The protest by 46,000 workers in

ports from Szczecin in the west to Gdansk in the east halted work on

at least 60 ships. It was the country's first big strike for three

The dockers were protesting

what they said was the govern-ment's failure to honor a pledge to

grant a port workers' charter on

A communique issued by the

strike committee later Wednesday

set July 15 as a deadline for the

government to accept its demands

Polish seaports will take place,"

Otherwise a general strike of all

conditions and rights by July 1.

tional airline LOT said that they would go ahead as planned with a threatened four-hour strike Thursday unless the government changed its mind at the last min-

Longshoremen in Gdynia, Poland, returned to work Wednesday after a one-hour warning strike.

Polish Dockers Stage a Warning Strike,

The announcement followed a meeting at which employees voted overwhelmingly in favor of a walk-out, a LOT spokesman said. The airline employees are protesting the government's refusal to recognize the election of a general manager by a workers' council.

The government says it cannot recognize the worker-elected general manager, Bronislaw Klimaszewski, because LOT is part of the country's defense establishment and must be subject to cen-

"We will do everything to avert the strike and are prepared to lis-ten to all constructive proposals," a spokesman for the airline workers' council said. "But for the moment we will settle for nothing less than our nomination."

Polish officials said that a new spiral of industrial unrest could have damaging repercussions at

Threaten General Walkout Over Charter couraging hard-liners to question the policy of dialogue. In Ankara, meanwhile, Poland's deputy foreign minister said Wednesday that his country had received \$4.5 billion in aid from

the Soviet Union since last summer's worker upheavals prompted economic and political reforms. Marian Dobrosielski said at a news conference that the money had come in merchandise, hard currency and "some of it as a grant." He said that the Soviet Union had agreed to postpone Polish debts "for several years," and had

like oil, gas and cotton. In Warsaw, spokesmen for the small autonomous trade-union movement were quoted Wednes-day as saying that Thursday's threatened airline strike could provoke Warsaw Pact military intervention. The autonomous movement is one of two non-Solidarity union groups that emerged after last summer's labor revolt.

increased deliveries of essentials

Their warning was published by the Solidarity Warsaw news bulletin, which countered: "The notion could provoke intervention is an Izvestia reported. It said there (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

ty, saying it would spur his allies to vote for the government more loy-Mr. Begin declined to confirm

or deny press and TV reports that he would give the defense portfolio to Gen. Ariel Sharon, a hawkish war hero. He said he would not name Cabinet candidates until Mr. Navon gave him a mandate to form a government, but left the impression that he had already asked his colleagues and received their blessing for the choice of

Two newspapers reported Wednesday that Mr. Begin had de-cided to override earlier fierce opposition to the tough-talking general and give him the defense job.

to choose another leader. The daily Ha'aretz quoted a gov-

War, lunging into Egypt to turn the tide of the fighting. The Defense Ministry is the most influential Cabinet post after the premiership, and the idea of giving it to Gen. Sharon aroused said the reports were unauthorized and the fruit of the writers' imagi-

INSIDE

U.K. Police Contain Rioting by Youths in Manchester, London

From Agency Dispatches

LONDON — In the fifth
straight day of rioting in England, unemployed teen-agers rampaged in North London and Manchester early Wednesday but police quelled the outbreaks before the flare-ups reached the proportions of last weekend's violence in Liver-

The police said about 500 black youths looted dozens of stores and hurled bottles, bricks and chunks of concrete at policemen in the North London district of Wood Green. Four persons were injured, including one man who had his throat slashed and another who was stabbed, the ambulance service reported. Scotland Yard said 40 stores were broken into and 50 persons were arrested.

In Manchester, 12 stores were set on lire and firefighters were stoned by groups of black and white teen-agers, the police said.

Police reinforcements were moved to each trouble spot and managed to contain the violence, which followed three days of riot-ing in Liverpool and battles Friday between whites and Asians in West London. No police injuries were reported in the latest violence, in contrast to the weekend rioting in Liverpool, in which more than 200 policemen were injured.

Thatcher Speech

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher said Wednesday she was "horrified" by the scale of violence in Britain's cities. She said there must be a concerted community campaign to halt it, "or violence will destroy everything we value."

"The law must be upheld, peo-ple must be protected," she said in a nationwide television appeal. Mrs. Thatcher scrapped a sched-

uled speech on Britain's unemploy-ment crisis — about 2.6 million people are out of work — to deal with the major outbreaks of looting by gangs of black and white

Police blamed criminal behavior and a copycat element rather than race for the rampages in London and Manchester.

"What happened there horrified us all," Mrs. Thatcher said of the Liverpool outbreak. "A thousand policemen embattled in one of our great cities, with 200 injured and riot shields and CS [tear] gas needed to defend the very men to whom we turn for protection.

"Each one of us, parents, grandparents or teachers, whether we have a job or not, whether we are black or white, whatever else we may argue about — we have this in common," she said. "We know that violence will destroy everything we value."

Huge Unemployment

The government is becoming in-creasingly concerned about levels of unemployment among young people. Hundreds of thousands of school leavers will be without jobs this summer, and this will bring unemployment close to 3 million.

The trouble in Manchester, a Midlands industrial center 180 miles (290 kilometers) northwest of London, started at about 3 a.m. Gangs of youths hurled gasoline bombs and other projectiles at stores and fought with police.

Manchester Police Chief James Anderton rejected suggestions the violence was racially inspired. It was about 200 black youths who noted "because most of the young people in this area are black youngsters," he said.

More Than 40 Iranians File to Run for President

BEIRUT - More than 40 aspirants have formalized their candi-dacies for Iran's July 24 presidential elections to replace the de-posed Abolhassan Bani-Sadr, the Interior Ministry announced in a statement broadcast by Tehran radio Wednesday.

The statement, monitored in Beirut, said the names of all presidential aspirants had been referred to Iran's 12-man Council of Guardians to determine whether they were constitutionally qualified to run.

The council's verdict is expected within five days and the names of approved or disqualified candidates will then be announced, according to the statement. It said the registration period for presidential candidates had expired

Kundistan Hideout

Meanwhile, a police spokesman said Iran had reinforced its patrols along the Turkish border to prevent Mr. Bani-Sadr, who is a fugitive, from fleeing the country.

The spokesman said in a telephone conversation with The Associated Press in Beirut that authorities were certain Mr. Bani-Sadr was hiding in the province of

U.S. Readies A-Guidelines

(Continued from Page 1) siderations are often a basic factor

in that decision.

• Emphatic support for the 1970 Nonproliferation Treaty and the Treaty of Tlatelolco, which established a nuclear-free zone in South America.

• Strong support for the International Atomic Energy Agency and its system of safeguards against the conversion of nuclear power and research facilities to weapons purposes.

Cooperation with other nucle-

ar supplier countries in preventing the transfer of sensitive technology and material to nonnuclear countries where such transfers carry a risk of proliferation.

 Maintenence of a high level of intelligence capability, including the possible upgrading of satellite capacity, to detect weapons-related

A pledge by the United States to be a clearly reliable and credible nuclear supplier to countries that

observe international safeguards.

The adoption of a predictable policy toward the retransfer of U.S. supplied spent fuels to third countries for reprocessing where no proliferation threat is involved.

Alitalia Pilots on Strike

The Associated Press

ROME — A strike by Alitalia pilots blocked most of the state-owned airline's domestic and international flights Wednesday. The strike was called for 24 hours to

The spokesman said the deposed president had close relations with Abolraman Qassemlou, leader of the outlawed autonomist Kurdish Democratic Party, and Massoud Rajavi, head of the Mujahaddin,

the Islamic-Marxist guerrilla group

leading the campaign against Iran's ruling Moslem clergy.
On July 4, the London-based Middle East magazine Eight Days published an interview with Mr. Bani-Sadr that it said had been conducted in Kurdistan. The publication said the former president was helped to escape there by Mr. Qassemlou's party after he was dismissed June 22.

Newspapers and knowledgeable sources in Tehran have long been anticipating that Premier Mohammed Ali Rajai will be the front-runner for the presidency.

The sources said the dominant Islamic Republican Party was almost certain to back Mr. Rajai's nomination. Newspapers reported that prayer leaders in various Iranian cities were already urging worshipers to vote for Mr. Rajai.

Another Possibility

But the newspapers added that Ali Akbar Parvaresh, deputy speaker of the Majlis (parliament) and a member of the Supreme Defense Council, was a possible party

Under the constitution, a nominee must be an Iranian born in Iran and a devout Moslem. This might exclude Marxists and Communists from the race if the Council of Guardians deems their ideological beliefs un-Islamic.

The Pars news agency said two Mujahaddin supporters were ar-rested in Azerbaijan province and five in Khuzistan province on Sun-

day and Monday.

More than 140 people from Mujahaddin and other secular. Marxist and nationalist groups support-ing Mr. Bani-Sadr have been officially reported executed in Iran

since he was removed from office. New Foreign Minister Hossein Mousavi said in an interview with Tehran radio, meanwhile, that he would seek to strengthen Iran's ties and diplomatic representation with Asian and Islamic nations at the expense of links with the West.

We shall move in the direction of cutting down our embassies in Western countries," Mr. Mousavi said. "We shall leave only enough staff there to deal with student affairs and other necessary matters. We shall concentrate on establishing intensive ties with other

Mosiem nations." A Foreign Ministry spokesman said, without giving a reason, that the government had decided to grade diplomatic relations with South Korea to the charge d'affaires level and send all but three South Korean diplomats

Renters Closes Bureau

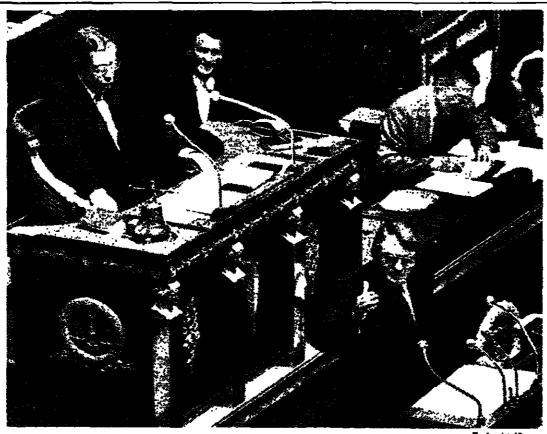
LONDON (Reuters) -- Reuters withdrew its three correspondents from Tehran after being ordered by the Iranian authorities to close its bureau there. They arrived in Istanbul from Tehran on Wednesday en route to London.

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French Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy stood at the podium Wednesday to address the National Assembly. Louis Mermaz, president of the Chamber of Deputies, is seated behind Mr. Mauroy.

Mauroy Spells Out Industry Takeovers

nationalization program is at crosscurrents with moves elsewhere in Western Europe, particularly in Britain and Italy, to reduce state involvement in the economy as inefficient and inflationary. In France also, under former President Valery Giscard d'Estaing, an effort was made to cut government participation and guidance in in-

But Mr. Mauroy said that the state could be effective in making industries more efficient, pushing them into new technology, and ex-panding the possibilities of em-

"We are not forgetting that the largest part of French industry will remain in the domain of private enterprises," said the prime minis-ter. "It will be largely their respon-sibility to create the wealth and to

Mr. Mauroy emphasized that with 1.8 million unemployed, the creation of new jobs would be one of the main goals of the govern-ment. He linked an expansion of employment to a reduction of the workweek and earlier retirement. which he said would open up new posts for younger people coming into the labor market. He reiterated that the government intended to move quickly to create more than 210,000 jobs in the public sec-

The prime minister insisted that public spending would be kept

bill for the economic reforms, he said, would be footed by addi-tional taxes on those at the higher income levels.

Mr. Mauroy blamed the "heavy legacy" of past conservative governments for the country's economic shortcomings. He was re-

"under strict control" and that the government would make "a determined fight against inflation." The peatedly interrupted by the jeers of center-right legislators, who in turn were drowned out by appliause from the heavy Socialist majority.

Losing his temper at one point because of catcalls from conservatives, the prime minister shouted back: "I can understand your feelings. It is hard to be in the opposition. We were in the same position

Mitterrand Publicly Backs Plan for Nuclear Missiles

(Continued from Page 1) tralist and pacifist tendencies in West Germany. The French are worried, these sources said, that the neutralist movement might weaken West Germany's position in the alliance, tempting Bonn to temporize with Moscow.

Changing Reputation

By speaking out, Mr. Mitterrand broke with the practice of his predecessor, Valery Giscard d'Es-taing, who remained publicly silent while privately urging West Germany and other European allies to accept the missiles. Mr. Mitterrand broke the official French silence last month at his first meeting with Mr. Schmidt; the Stern interview amplified the new government's position.

Polish Dockers Walk Out, Threaten General Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

The PAP news agency also quoted the autonomous union as saying that a strike by LOT, which would ground domestic flights and delay international flights, could have "consequences opposite to those intended."

The token stoppage by port workers took place after last-min-ute peace talks between a Solidarity delegation and the new minister maritime economy broke down

in the early morning.
PAP said that the talks ended in

Toxic Shock Not So Rare

(Continued from Page 1) what he says is the true incidence

and image of toxic shock.

Dr. Merlin S. Bergdoll, a microbiologist at the University of Wisconsin who also recently discov-

ered a toxin produced by S. aureus that causes toxic shock, agrees that the illness is far more widespread than the public has been led to be-Dr. Arthur Reingold, head of toxic-shock studies at the center in Atlanta, said, "There is no ques-

tion there are cases that don't meet the strict definition which are basi-cally the same as toxic shock but less severe." He said the center is considering modifying its defini-tion of toxic shock syndrome.

Reported Cases Drop

He emphasized, however, that the bulk of cases still will probably be associated with tampons. Last fall one brand of tampons was singled out as being especially associ-ated with toxic shock in the United States. Since then, the center's in-

been dropping.

Neither Dr. Schlievert nor Ms.

Fannin believes that the number of cases is actually dropping. Ms. Fannin said there appears to be a drop because health authorities are ty has decreased in recent months.

The discovery of two new S. au-

reus toxins opens the possibility of a diagnostic test and an antitoxin

gether with fever, in a patient in allies, he said. But Mr. Assad said which no other bacteria or virus there were neither Soviet military can be identified. He said the toxin experts nor missile technicians has the capacity to suppress the in-

a fiasco and added that the governinsult to our allies and common ment could not give port workers more rights than those granted to miners, shipyard workers and oth-

Solidarity published an opinion poll Wednesday in which more than a third of those questioned said that they did not believe next week's party congress would result in any major changes.

The Solidarity poll found 32 percent expected changes for the better at the congress and 37 percent did not.

Moscow Pressure

The ruling party, under pressure from Moscow, has shown increasing signs in recent weeks of a swing away from reformism. In the latest example, a hard-liner, Wla-dyslaw Loranc, was appointed ra-dio and television chief.

The main Polish Communist hard-line group, the Katowice Forum, published further resolutions Wednesday, among them one blaming rightist opportunists for the fact that so few workers had been elected delegates to the party congress. The forum also expressed support for a similar hardine group in Poznan.
Poland's Communist neighbors.

meanwhile, accused Solidarity and hard-liners in Western countries of undermining Socialism.

Bulgaria denounced the dockworkers' strike and said the stop-page and the threat of a general strike were aimed at cutting the veins of the Polish economy.

"This is more than lack of re-sponsibility, this is recklessness. This provocation, leading to catastrophe in Poland and to tension in Europe, should be realized in the full depth of its danger before it is too late," the commentary said.

The Czechoslovak Communist Party daily Rude Pravo said that vestigators say, the number of re-ported cases of toxic shock has land had shown that Solidarity is not interested in economic recovery or Socialism, but in controlling the country's future economic de-

not looking for cases, since publici- Syrian Leader Warns Of Help From Russia The Associated Press

BUDAPEST - President Hafez al-Assad of Syria, in an interview Scientists have not yet deterwith Hungarian television, said ismined whether the two toxins are
rael should be aware that his counthe same. Dr. Schlievert said he
ry would receive help from the Sofound his toxin in all the property.

found his toxin in all the proven toxic shock cases he studied, and Dr. Bergdoll has found his in about 95 percent.

Dr. Schlievert said a patient should be classified as having toxic shock if the toxin is present, together with fever, in a patient in other with fever, in a patient in other communist the Soviet Union and other Communist countries in case of any U.S.
The United States and Israel "know well" that there is "wide-ranging cooperation" between shock if the toxin is present, to
Syria and the Soviet Union and other Communists to countries in case of any U.S.
The United States and Israel "know well" that there is "wide-ranging cooperation" between shock if the toxin is present, to
Syria and the Soviet Union and other Communists to countries in case of any U.S.
The United States and Israel "know well" that there is "wide-ranging cooperation" between the soviet Union and other Communists to countries in case of any U.S.
Schlievert said a patient should be classified as having toxic

the Socialist government wants to terminate France's reputation for equivocation on sensitive foreignpolicy issues. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing muted his criticism of Soviet policy, they added, because he hoped his si-lence would induce the French

The French approach has

changed, the officials said, because

Communist Party to help keep him in power. Mr. Mitterrand, whose Socialist Party has gained at least temporary dominance over the French Communists, has cut back French political cooperation with Moscow until Soviet troops leave

In the Stern interview, which Mr. Mitterrand reviewed before publication, he was asked whether he agreed with President Reagan that Communism is declining. "Communism feeds largely on the political mistakes of the West. If the West makes fewer mistakes about its workers and about the Third World, that will accelerate the decline of international Communism," Mr. Mitterrand said.

Court in France Backs Return of Basque Suspects The Associated Press

PAU, France — A French court ruled favorably Wednesday on requests for the extradition of three Spanish Basques accused of murder, but it opposed the extradition of six others facing lesser charges.

It was the third time in less than a month that French courts had ruled in favor of extraditing Basques to Spain, reversing a trend

of refusing such requests.

The final decision, however, remains with the government of President Francois Mitterrand. During last week's visit to Paris y Premier Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo of Spain, the French agreed to crack down on Basques carrying out attacks across the border into Spain, but there was no indication the French were prepared to soften their opposition to extradition.

Admiral Linked To Lodge Probe Resigns in Italy The Associated Press

ROME - Italy's military chief of staff, Adm. Giovanni Torrisi, resigned Wednesday after his name was linked to a Masonic lodge that prosecutors claim was a state within the state. Adm. Torrisi was suspended last

month after investigators found his name on a list allegedly show-ing the members of the Propaganda Due lodge, or P-2. Prosecutors have charged that the P-2 lodge has been involved in

tax evasion, bribery and the fake kidnapping of Michele Sindona, the convicted Italian financier. The lodge's membership list reputedly included many names from Italy's political and military establish-Italian newspapers on Wednes-day said an alleged CIA report and records of bank accounts in Swit-

zeriand were among documents seized from the 25-year-old daugh-ter of Licio Gelli, the lodge's fugitive leader. Police stopped Maria Grazia

Gelli on Saturday after she flew into Rome from Nice. They found a batch of documents hidden in a

Power Out in Montreal

MONTREAL - A power failure knocked out electric power for most of Montreal Island during the morning rush hour Wednes day, affecting an estimated halfmillion homes and businesses.

China Party **Conciliatory** To Religions

U.S. Churchmen See Move to Gain Support

By James P. Sterba New York Times Service
PEKING — The Chinese Com-

munist Party has turned to religion to help build popularity for its modernization policies, and the re-sult has been "renewed vitality" for religious groups throughout China, a New York-based delegation of U.S. religious leaders said The party's tolerance of relig-

ious practice in the past few years, a reversal of policies before 1976, a reversal of policies before 1976, has resulted in a surge of religious activity not only among older Chinese believers but also among younger people denied exposure to various faiths since the Communists came to power in 1949, the group reported Tuesday.

"China takes the pragmatic view

"China takes the pragmatic view that religious believers must feel satisfied with their status if they are to be energetic supporters of the party's program for the mod-ernization of Chinese society," the delegation said Chinese officials told them in meetings in Peking.

Religious Freedom

The delegation represents the Appeal of Conscience Foundation, founded in 1965 to support relig-ious freedom, especially in Com-munist countries. The foundation's president, Rabbi Arthur Schneier of New York's Park East Synagogue, announced that it would sponsor two fellows next year from the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences to study religious life in

the United States. The agreement was made with the agreement was made with the academy's Institute of World Religious in Peking, which was closed during the Cultural Revolu-tion and resumed research in 1978. The U.S. delegation, which in addition to Mr. Schneier included one Roman Catholic and two Protestant clergymen, arrived in Pe-king as the Communist Party reaffirmed religious tolerance in an assessment of its first 32 years of

"It is imperative to continue to implement the policy of freedom of religious belief," the party as-sessment said. "To uphold the four fundamental principles does not mean that religious believers should renounce their faith but that they must not engage in prop-aganda against Marxism-Lemnism and Mao Tse-tung thought and that they must not interfere with politics and education in their reigious activities," the assessment

munist diplomats have said they believe the Communist Party's new tolerance to be rooted in two goals: the need to curry favor with as many sectors of Chinese society as possible in an effort to rebuild the party's prestige, and the need to use churches, temples and other religious institutions as tourist attractions for earning foreign ex-

shrines; the government's printing in Chinese of 106,000 copies of the Koran; and printing of a Protes-tant Bible in Chinese that will total 385,000 copies.

China Censures U.S. for 'Stupid' Taiwan Remark

United Press International
PEKING — China criticized the
Reagan administration Wednesday for a "stupid and ludicrous" statement on Taiwan and accused the United States of opposing the Third World in order to support a few "old friends."

The Chinese news agency re-ported a reference Monday by Larry Speakes, a White House spokesman, to the "government of Taiwan." The official agency said the phrase was a "big retrogression" for the White House. "The remarks of Mr. Speakes are both ludicrous and stupid," the agency said in a report from Washington. Mr. Speakes was attempting to discount reports that the United States intends to alter its "unofficial" relationship with Taiwan, which Peking considers a part of

China.
The news agency carried a separate commentary lambasting the United States for supporting Isra-el, South Africa, South Korea and

Young Chinese Warned About Sexual Dallying

United Press International
PEKING — China's leaders
warned the nation's young people Wednesday against the sex-ual revolution and told them that the "sluice gates of pas-sion" should be kept securely shut until marriage.

"It is regrettable that some young people take a nonchalant attitude and treat their loves as

objects to be disposed of at will," an article in the official Peking Daily newspaper said in an effort to check a wave of sexual permissiveness among China's young.

The article charged that some youths "lose control of their sluice gates of passion" soon after they are engaged to be married, "prematurely overstepping the bounds of premarital relations," and that others "even use love as the pretext to delity with the generatives are." dally with the opposite sex."

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Israelis, Rightists Clash With Irish in Lebanon

United Press International BEIRUT — A joint Israeli-rightist militia patrol clashed with an Irish battalion of the UN peacekeeping forces Wednesday just north of the Israeli border, a UN spokesman said.

He said the patrol was halted by the UN hattalion when it tried to infiltrate into the buffer zone near the village of Baraashit, five miles (eight kilometers) north of the frontier. There were no immediate reports of casualties, and the fighting lasted only 30 minutes, the state-run Beirut

The radio added that "all kinds of weapons were used in the clash." It was the third such incident involving the peacekeeping forces in Baraash-

Pope's Doctors Say His Virus Is Under Control

ROME - Pope John Paul II's doctors said Wednesday his virus is under control and he is able to sit up in an armchair and take walks through the corridors of the Gemelli Hospital.

Dr. Emilio Tresalti, chief medical officer of the hospital, said the 61-year-old pope occasionally has a slight fever but the cytomegalovirus, an infection with symptoms similar to monomocleosis, is under control. He said the pope would have more tests Friday and another medical bulletin on his condition would be released Saturday.

The pope must have another operation to reverse the intestinal bypass, or colostomy, that doctors performed on him after he was shot in the abdomen. No date has been set for that operation.

Guerrillas Reportedly Capture Afghan Town

NEW DELHI - Anti-government guerrillas have captured the important Afghan town of Guibahar, north of Kabul, and appear to control much of the countryside in Kabul and Parwan provinces, Western diplomatic sources said Wednesday.

Gulbahar's bazaar area was destroyed when rebels wrested the town from the control of government forces last week, and there were many casualties, the sources said.

Western and other diplomatic sources said that fighting was continuing in Parwan province, which includes Gulbahar. The rebels also appeared to take control of Parwan's capital, Charikar, each afternoon, they said.

Toll Rises to 231 in India Moonshine Disaster

NEW DELHI - The death toll mounted to 231 Wednesday night in one of India's worst bootleg-liquor disasters, in the southern city of Bangalore, the United News of India reported.

The agency reported that another 124 persons were listed in critical condition in Bangalore's government-run Bowering and Victoria hospi-

tals. Authorities arranged a mass burial of 50 destitute victims.

The Karnataka state government appointed a judicial commission of acquiry and ordered the arrest of all bootleggers. Bangalore police seized 78 gallons (300 liters) of methyleted spirit from underground distilleries.

Salvadoran Troops Sent to Stop Rebel Buildup United Press International SAN SALVADOR - A thousand soldiers were sent to battle a major force of leftist guerrillas surrounding a hydroelectric plant that generates half of El Salvador's electric power, military commanders said.

A column of troops left Tuesday from the garrison in Ilobasco, 35 miles (56 kilometers) northeast of the capital, in a bid to break a rebel buildup around the Cinco de Noviembre dam farther north, local com-

Meanwhile, a judge said only three persons were wounded during a 15-hour gun battle at the end of last month at the port city of La Union, buttressing gnerrilla claims that the battle was faked by the government to convince U.S. military advisers in the city that more aid was needed.

Former Amin Aide to Stand Trial for Murder

United Press Internal KAMPALA, Uganda — Robert Astles, who was one of Idi Amin's top advisers, was committed to Uganda's High Court Wednesday to stand trial for the murder of a fisherman. If convicted, he could face the death

The British-born Mr. Astles, 57, has been in prison since he was extradited from Kenya in June, 1979, two months after the Amin regime fell. Mr. Astles said Wednesday that he "had been treated well both at prison and by the court," but he appeared to have lost more than 20 pounds

Marshal Amin named Mr. Astles a major in the Ugandan Army, and the Briton purportedly organized the secret police. Mr. Astles was also in charge of Uganda's anti-smuggling unit, and it is alleged that he killed the fisherman during an anti-smnggling operation on Lake Victoria in

the New York group said its members were encouraged by the reopening throughout China of many churches, temples and shrings the assessment throughout the reopening throughout China of many churches, temples and shrings the assessment to the reopening throughout China of many churches, temples and shrings the assessment to the reopening throughout China of many churches, temples and shrings the assessment to the reopening throughout China of many churches, temples and throughout the reopening throughout China of many churches, temples and throughout throughout throughout the reopening throughout China of many churches, temples and throughout througho As Link to Their Heritage

By Susan Linnee The Associated Press

KRINJABO, Ivory Coast — The words on the blue cloth wrapped around the massive old tree in the center of this village say literally in the native language: "We need

someone." To the people of Krinjabo they mean: "We want our king."

The tree, the gathering place for elders in this village deep in the forest of the southeastern Ivory Coast, was planted about 150 years ago by people who moved west from what was then the Gold Coast (now Ghana) to escape slavers, soldiers and tax collectors. The question of a king for the

Agni Sanwi, as the people of Krin-jabo and the surrounding region are called, is a sensitive one. It almost led to secession in the late 1950s when the Sanwi considered leaving the French colony of the Ivory Coast to join the newly independent republic of Ghana. pendent republic of Ghana.

The Ivorian government of President Felix Houphonet-Boigny has apparently agreed in principle to the seating of a new king, but it would prefer the sanwi embrace comblished agreed in the seat of the seat of

brace republican practices.
"It's not that we don't respect Houphouët-Boigny, but a king is important to our sense of commu nity, to remembering who we are," said Pierre Katche, an Ivorian businessman who was born in

Krinjabo is the center of the Sanwi group of the Akan culture, a large body of people who live on both sides of the Ivory Coast-Ghana border. The Akan produce much of the cocoa and coffee that account for their countries' wealth. They are known for a love of gold, a fierce spirit of independence, and loyalty to traditional kings.

The last king of the Sanwi died two years ago. One of his heirs is an officer in the Ghanaian Army; the other is a lawyer in London. The officer is reportedly willing to assume the kingship. Now the peo-ple of Krinjabo have to find the money to build him a residence.

Mr. Katche, 50, and Assemian
N'Douba, 43, grew up in Krinjabo
but left to find work. Mr. N'Douba returned, and is one of the most
successful cocoa and coffee planters in the region. Mr. Katche lives in Abidjan, the capital, two

hours' drive to the west, where he owns a garage and several apart-ment buildings. Almost every weekend he is back in Kinjabo, strolling down the sandy streets with his friend, Mr. N'Douba, and talking with other influential men in the village about how to make life better there and what to do about the king.

Krinjabo. Their homes are solidly built of concrete blocks with corrugated metal roofs. All have inner courtyards that serve as kitchens, laundries, playgrounds and central gathering places for the house-holds, which normally include sev-

eral generations. There is electricity and running water throughout the village. Many residents have television sets in their sitting rooms, where everyone gathers in the evening to watch the news and old American series like "Hawaii Five-0."

By African standards, Kriniabo is a prosperous village. Almost everyone has land to grow manioc, yams and plantain bananas, the foundation of daily meals. The children seem lively and healthy. Their fathers grow the highest

quality cocoa in the country. However, they are starting to look for new cash crops because the world price for cocoa keeps dropping, and they fear that the government will not be able to maintain its price stabilization

5th IRA Man Dies in Fast

(Continued from Page 1) but the military reported no casu-

About 70 youths lobbed gasoline bombs on troops from an apartment complex near the city center. Police fired plastic bullets to break up the rioters, and a 30-year-old Catholic woman and a year-old Camolic woman and a teen-age boy were seriously hurt.

The British government representative who went to the Maze prison after Mr. McDonnell's death delivered Mr. Akins, state-

ment, which was read to the seven surviving hunger strikers by the prison warden.

Mr. Atkins said the government

would not be forced into action under duress" and said "the only key to advance is for [the hunger strikers] to end the strike." Richard McAuley, a Sinn Fein spokesman, said Mr. Atkins' statement was "just a reiteration of earlier statements," and "on that basis, it doesn't look like there's much room for maneurer."

much room for maneuver." Mr. Atkins said the prisoners would not be allowed to wear their own clothes at will But the secretary said they could wear their own clothes during recreation periods.

three hours a day and on week-



Sandra D. O'Connor meeting reporters in Phoenix after her Supreme Court nomination.

O'Connor's Judicial Opinions Lack Clues on National Issues

By Stuart Taylor Jr. New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Opinions written as an Arizona appeals judge by Sandra D. O'Connor, nominated to become the first woman U.S. Supreme Court justice, display careful reasoning but shed little light on her attitude toward the controversial constitutional issues she will

A former Republican majority leader of the Arizona Senate, Mrs. O'Connor is conservative in her politics, but her legislative

Abortion Foe Assails Votes By O'Connor United Press Internationa

WASHINGTON - The president of the National Right to Life Committee said Wednesday that President Reagan went against his party's platform by naming Sandra D. O'Connor to the Supreme Court and said the political impact would be "in-

J.C. Willke said the Republican platform called for appointment of judges who respect trad-itional family values and the sanctity of human life, meaning. as he interprets it, those who oppose the Equal Rights Amend-ment and abortion.

"When she was a [state] sena-tor from 1969 to 1974, we now have dug up and documented six major votes that she participated in, all of which went pro-abortion," Mr. Willke said. "This he would not give us." Larry Speakes, the White House spokesman, told reporters Tues-day that Mrs. O'Connor had assured the president she is per-

sonally opposed to abortion. The Rev. Jerry Falwell, head of the Moral Majority, also criticized Mrs. O'Connor on Tuesday, saying she opposes curbs on "the biological holocaust" of abortion and supports the Equal Rights Amendment.

By John M. Crewdson

New York Times Service BROWNSVILLE, Texas — The

puzzled U.S. customs agents would

watch every day as the big trucks

loaded with cinder blocks - hard-

ly a prime Mexican export —

rolled across the border into Tex-

as. The agents assumed the drivers

were up to something, but they

had no idea what.
"Then we noticed that each time

these guys would come over, their

fuel tanks were overflowing," said

Don Cunningham, a customs in-

vestigator here. And that, as it

turned out, is what the truckers

were smuggling — diesel fuel. Not narcotics, pre-Columbian artifacts.

yellow-headed parrots or any of

the many more customary forms of

contraband that make smnggling

so much a part of border life, but

The potential gain from selling 7-cent-a-gallon Mexican diesel

fuel in the United States for as

organized rings to smuggle diesel

as \$100 million worth was smug-

el into Texas. Last year, as much

"I don't know if narcotics would

By the estimate of some state of-

ficials, as much as 100 million gal-

ions of fuel was smuggled into

Texas in the last year and sold at a

markup often exceeding \$1. The

record has been attacked by anti-abortion groups.

A review of Mrs. O'Connor's published opinions during 18 months on the Arizona Court of Appeals disclosed none dealing with abortion. Nor did any of the opinions disclose her views on busing as a means of desegregating schools, prayer in schools, the death penalty, affirmative action and the constitutional rights of defendants in criminal

Thus it appears to be far too early to determine which direction the court will move if Mrs. O'Connor is confirmed to fill the vacancy created by the retirement of Justice Potter Stewart, who has been viewed as a moderate leaning to the conservative side of the court's philosophical balance. Attorney General Wil-liam French Smith said on Tuesday, after President Reagan had nominated Mrs. O'Comor, that she shares the president's judicial philosophy of restraint and deference to the legislative branch in making law.

Supports Rehnquist

A recently published article in the William and Mary Law Review authored by Mrs. O'Connor lends some support to the attorney general's view. Dealing with the relationship between state and federal courts, she sin-gled out a recent decision by Justice William H. Rehnquist, her Stanford University law school classmate who also practiced law in Arizona, holding that when considering a constiintional challenge to a state criminal conviction, a federal court should presume that the state court's factual findings ere correct.

"There is no reason to assume," Mrs. O'Connor wrote, "that state court judges cannot and will not provide a hospitable forum in litigating federal constitutional questions.

Mrs. O'Connor also suggested that in view of the federal court caseload and "the expressed desire of the Reagan administration to hold down the federal Congress should consider limiting the scope of the Civil Rights Act of 1871. That frequently used law allows individuals to sue state and local officials for violations of constitutional rights. Congressional limits, she said, could be accom-plished by limiting or disallowing recovery of attornev's fees.

As an Arizona state senator from 1969 to 1974, Mrs. O'Connor compiled a record of mainstream, pragmatic Republicanism while rising to become the first woman ever to serve as majority leader. She was one of the egislative sponsors of the Equal Rights Amendment, but after it became clear that it would not pass she supported a conservative alternative that would have submitted the issue to a statewide referendum.

'Not an Ideologue'

"She's certainly a conservative in the conventional sense, but beyond that she's extremely fair," said Alfredo Gutierrez, a Democratic state senator who succeeded her as majority leader. She is not an ideologue. She is a perfectionist rooted in the law."

Mrs. O'Connor left the Arizona Senate to become a state trial-court judge in Phoenix in 1975. She was elevated to the Arizona Court of Appeals, the state's second highest court, 18 months ago by Gov. Bruce Babbitt a Democrat.

While several of Mrs. O'Connor's 29 published opinions as an appeals judge affirmed criminal convictions, one of them reversed two armed-robbery convictions because the defendants' right to trial by a 12-person jury under state law had been violatpressed strong views on the issues of criminal and constitutional law that have divided the Supreme Court.

As a state judge, Mrs. O'Con-nor has considered mostly cases raising such issues as the liability of municipalities for negligence and the standards to be applied in awarding disability payments rather than the issues of federal constitutional and statutory law that occupy the Supreme Court.

CIA Creates Council on Estimates

Former Rand Chief To Oversee Reports

By Judith Miller New York Times Service

WASHINGTON -- The Reagan dministration has selected Henry S. Rowen to head a newly created National Intelligence Council at the Central Intelligence Agency, according to administration offi-

Mr. Rowen, who resigned as president of the Rand Corp. in 1971, partly because of Pentagon dissatisfaction with Rand's security arrangements after the Pentagon Papers incident, was until recently a professor at Stanford University's Graduate School of Business. He has begun working at the CIA, but his appointment has not been announced.

Administration officials said William J. Casey, the director of central intelligence, had decided to create the council to upgrade the system under which national intelligence estimates are produced.

Preparation of the estimates, which are supposed to be studies of an issue or subject reflecting the views of the entire intelligence system, has been a source of bitterness for intelligence officials. Critics have charged that the estimates predominantly reflect CIA views, with dissent from other agencies relegated to footnotes.

Intelligence Officers

Mr. Rowen, an Oxford-trained economist, was deputy assistant secretary of defense under Robert S. McNamara from 1961 to 1965, and became president of Rand in

Under the new system, the council will be composed of national intelligence officers charged with producing the estimates. They will report directly to Mr. Casey and Bobby R. Inman, the CIA's deputy

In a separate development, congressional sources said that Anne Armstrong, an ambassador to Brit-ain in the Ford administration who served as a co-chairman of Mr. Reagan's campaign, is the leading candidate to head the president's foreign intelligence advisory board.

The board, created in 1956 to assess the quality and effectiveness of the nation's foreign intelligence, was disbanded by former President Jimmy Carter. It had been widely criticized as a ceremonial body. The Reagan administration has decided to reactivate the group, which is to be composed of

partment radio system contains proves nothing. the sounds of gunshots." proves nothing. All the FBI did on this point,

By George Lardner Jr.

Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — The acoustical experts who concluded that two gunmen were firing at Presi-dent John F. Kennedy when he was assassinated in 1963 have issued a stinging rebuttal of FBI criticisms of their work.

Rep. Louis Stokes, Democrat of Ohio, who headed the now-defunct

House Assassinations Committee that commissioned the acoustical work, put their replies into the Congressional Record recently with some crisp comment of his own about the FBI.

misunderstood our scientific and evidential analysis. There was, in short, no basis for the FBI conclusion that our work was invalid."

The House committee's studies focused on a Dallas police record-ing of sounds apparently picked up on a motorcycle transmitter in up on a motorcycle transmitted Dealey Plaza in Dallas when Kennedy was shot. The scientists commissioned by the committee found that the tape was what it purport-ed to be and said it showed a 95percent probability that a second gunman had been firing at Kennedy from the so-called "grassy knoll" while three other shots were coming toward him from another

The scientists for the House committee, James E. Barger of the Massachusetts firm of Bolt, Beranek & Newman, and Mark Weiss and Ernest Aschkenasy of New York, all signed the joint re-

As a result, they said, the FBI report "asserts premises that are ir-relevant, makes deductions from our report that are incorrect, and presents findings that are unsup-

at the couple's Moscow apartment. CHIHUAHUA, Mexico - Luz She and her husband had been

Corral de Villa, 89, widow of Pancho Villa, one of Mexico's famous revolutionary generals, died Monexit visas. day. She had been confined to a wheelchair for the past five years and was in poor health. Dona Lucha, as she was known, married Villa in 1915. Since his

death in 1923, she had supported

Luz Corral de Villa Dies;

OBITUARIES

herself by charging admission to house, which she converted into a museum. She worked to change his Mexico's Low-Priced Diesel Fuel Tempts image from bandit to hero of the 1910 revolution. A week ago, a three-ton bronze statue of Villa astride a rearing horse was unveiled in Tucson, Ariz.

Historians say Villa had at least three wives and as many as eight but his widow in Chihuahua said she was his only legal wife.
"I knew he had women, lots of

them, scattered among the hills," Dona Lucha said in a 1967 inter-"How could I not know when everyone went to a great amount of trouble to see that I

She said they met when she was 18 and he came to the store her mother ran, asking for food for his men. Her one child, a daughter,

died at the age of 20 months.

Villa led his troops on a raid into Columbus, N.M., on March 9. 1916, and was accused of killing 16 persons. It was the only invasion of the United States since the war of 1812. A U.S. Army detachment under Gen. John J. Pershing was ordered into Mexico to find and crush Villa, but he vanished.

Villa turned increasingly to banditry until he was pardoned in 1920 by the Mexican government and given a ranch. He was slain in 1923 in an ambush in the streets of Chihuahua in a political intrigue.

Qahtan al-Shaabi

MANAMA, Bahrain (AP) -Oahtan al-Shaabi, 61, former president of Southern Yemen, died of heart attack Tuesday, the Gulf News Agency reported.

Lambert Bos SPOKANE, Wash. (AP) — Lambert Bos, 84, one of the most decorated U.S. Marines in World War I, died Friday.

Judith Lerner MOSCOW (AP) — Judith Lerner, 65, wife of Soviet Jewish activist Alexander Lerner, died early Wednesday of a heart attack

India Bus Plunge Kills 33 United Press Intern

NEW DELHI -- A bus plunged into a 300-foot gorge Tuesday near Aizawl, the capital of Mizoram in eastern India, killing 33 persons and injuring 20, the Press Trust of India said Wednesday.

Channel 1 of the Dallas Police De- But that in itself, they emphasized,

Acoustics Experts Defend JFK Case Report

the sounds of gunshots."

But the FBI, the experts said,

took other sounds on the record-ing, which did not originate in Dealey Plaza, in an effort to show that the noises the experts identi-fied as gunshots might not have come from Dealey Plaza either.

Other Sounds Mr. Barger, Mr. Weiss and Mr.

Aschkenasy said they were quite aware that the recording included

sounds that had been picked up by other police microphones, in other Rep. Stokes said it was clear nat "the FBI fundamentally locations, during the same period.

Conspiracy Theory

The findings led the committee in late 1978 to the conclusion that the president "was probably assassinated as the result of a conspiracy." Last fall, however, in a special 22-page report submitted to the Justice Department, the FBI maintained that the acoustical findings on which the committee relied were based on faulty premises and 'must be considered invalid."

"We disagree completely with the conclusions of the FBI," they said in a report to Rep. Stokes. "We have studied the FBI's report and we find that the FBI failed to understand either the methods that we used or the nature of the problem that was posed to us.'

ported."

The main points of the debate concern the FBI's assertions that the House experts "did not scientifically prove that a gunshot was fired by a second gunman from the grassy knoll area of Dealey Plaza" and "did not scientifically prove that the Dictabelt recording of

Widow of Pancho Villa

MIAMI BEACH (AP) -- Herman Stark, 86, owner and operator of the Cotton Club in New York City during the 1930s, died Tues-day. The club featured such stars as Cab Calloway, Lena Horne, Duke Ellington, Bill Robinson and Ethel Waters.

KANSAS CITY, Mo. (AP) -Rex Whitton, 82, who served as head of the Federal Highway Administration from 1961 to 1966, died Tuesday.

Cecil J. North NEW YORK (NYT) - Cocil J. politan Life Insurance Co. from 1959 to 1962, died Friday.

1971 but were continually refused

"If we lose on the other fronts. reinforcement is irrelevant - it would be too late," he said. "The manpower reserves will come by air, and we must protect the

revised defense policy.

their Polaris missiles.

lanes in the first days of war." Mr. Nott told the Commons his top priority for Britain was a weapon that would be "invulnerable to any pre-emptive strike," and the Trident submarines, with their extra range and power, fitted the bill. Mr. Nott said Trident would give Britain the "ultimate

capacity to strike back if anyone strikes us first." Under the plans Mr. Nott announced June 25, nine destroyers and frigates of the Royal Navy's 59-unit surface fleet guarding the eastern Atlantic for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization will be retired early; one of the navy's three aircraft carriers will be withdrawn; two amphibious assault

ships will be phased out; the Chat- a hoax.

Mr. Barger and several colleagues from his firm added in a separate memo, was to define the problem. "Our method was actually to solve the problem," they said. "We determined where in Dealey Plaza the transmitter would have had to be if it were to have recorded the assassination gunfire sounds as they appeared on the DPD [Dallas Police Department] recording. It was found later by the HSCA [House Select Committee on Assassinations] that there was a mo-

We are unaware of any contrary information contained in our results, and we believe that the FB

conclusion is unsupported." The House committee's scientists said the FBI apparently "misunderstood" the approach they took. What they did, they said, was not to establish certainty, but rather the "high probability" that the sounds they pinpointed on the Dallas police Dictabelt were picked up by a microphone that was moving through Dealey Plaza at the time of the assassination and that the recording contains

Brandt Complains EEC Is Hampered By Predominance of Ministers' Panel

STRASBOURG - Petty nationalism and the power taken by the Council of Ministers are killing the European Economic Community, former Chancellor Willy Brandt of West Germany said Wednesday.

In a speech to the European Parliament, Mr. Brandt said: "The EEC is simply not functioning well enough. The Council [of Ministers] has achieved a predominance not

envisaged in [EEC] treaties."

Mr. Brandt, chairman of West
Germany's Social Democratic Party and a member of the assembly, spoke in English rather than German to demonstrate his concern about the effect of what he called excessive national pride on the community. "Why should I deliver my remarks in German?" he

Echoing Gaston Thorn, the European Commission president, Mr. Brandt said the insistence by the ministers that EEC decisions be made unanimously was a bad

LONDON - Britain's defense

secretary, John Nott, has won par-

liamentary approval of military

spending cuts he announced last month. The vote was 309-240 Tuesday night at the end of a

The cuts, which hit the Royal

Navy hardest, annoyed many legis-

lators of the governing Conserva-tive Party, which has 336 seats in

the 635-seat Commons. Five Con-

servative legislators voted against

The object of the reductions is

to cover the \$12-billion cost of

buying U.S.-made Trident nuclear

missiles and new British subma-

rines to replace the the navy's four

existing nuclear submarines and

During the debate, Mr. Nott ac-

knowledged that NATO's plan for

massive reinforcement by sea of

European ground forces facing a Warsaw Pact attack had been

House of Commons debate.

the measures.

The founding treaties stipulate that Common Market ministers should make majority decisions, but this practice has been largely

suspended.
"The Common Market is stagnating, and it will do so as long as the principle of majority decisions is not recognized once more," Mr.

Thorn told the parliament. Mr. Brandt and Mr. Thorn were speaking in a debate on community institutions based on five parliamentary reports on the way the

EEC is functioning.
A report by Klaus Hansch, a
West German Social Democrat. said ministers had become less willing and less able to make decisions with their insistence on unanimity. Commission proposals to ministers and parliamentary opinions on those proposals tend to have little practical effect, the re-

port said.
"This parliament remains too weak," Mr. Brandt said. "But we cannot open shop and then close

be shut by 1984; and Portsmouth

dockyard operations will be cut

duction of 9,000 men in the army.

Mr. Nott also announced a re-

At the same time, he announced

that surface ships and submarines

now under construction will be

completed; five new nuclear-

powered attack submarines will be

ordered; all aircraft and air-to-air

missiles contracts will go ahead;

the life of two squadrons of Phan-

tom combat planes will be extend-

ed; and 36 new Hawk fighters car-

rying Sidewinder missiles will be

back severely.

U.K. Parliament Approves

Cuts in Military Spending

grocer's shop." He added that the assembly had a duty to more than 100 million people in Europe who had elected its members to try to assert greater influence before the

> The European Commission should not "become a clearinghouse for research reports." he

The reports, which parliamentary sources said would be passed on Thursday, urge ministers to make joint statements with the parliament on EEC and foreign matters.

The ministers should end the practice of making decisions unanimously and should consult the 434-member assembly before decisions are made, the reports assert, and they suggest the parliament should take part in the appoint-ment of the 14 commission mem-

Mr. Thorn said ministerial recognition of the "federal principle of the interest of the majority" was necessary, particularly in view of impending discussions on budget

Proposal on 'Lamb War'

BRUSSELS (Reuters) - The European Commission has drawn up a compromise that it hopes will end the "lamb war" between Britain and France, commission sources said Wednesday.

The proposals would mean a reduction in taxes on exported meat that have pushed up prices of Brit-ish lamb abroad. British lamb exporters have been forced out of the EEC market as a result, leading to the closure of several abattoirs specializing in exports.

The commission proposals would change the system of calculating market prices in Britain by taking the highest quality meat as a reference price. This would mean lower premiums to farmers to boost their incomes and so lower

15 Firms Pledge \$25,000 Each To Refit U.S. Presidential Yacht

The Associated Press former presidential yacht Sequoia in operation for use by President Reagan and conservative leaders, an officer of the trust ownership

Greeks Urge Caution Amid Wave of Arson The Associated Press

ATHENS - Police here called on hotels and large stores to step up security following two fires that they described as the latest in a baffling wave of arson.

The fires Tuesday, one at Dragonas department store in Athens and the other at the Lambropoulos Brothers store in Piraeus, caused an estimated \$600,000 in damage. Police are puzzled by the motive of the arsonists, but they believe a call from an unknown group claiming responsibility was simply

But Edgar Skinner, head of the WASHINGTON - Fifteen ma- trust and a fund raiser for the conjor corporations have pledged at servative American Enterprise In-least \$25,000 apiece to keep the stitute, which may conduct seminars aboard, refused Tuesday to release the names of the companies. He said they included insurance, manufacturing and banking

White House aides have said that in view of proposed cuts in social spending, Mr. Reagan has no immediate plans to use the luxury yacht, which has been newly réfurbished with silk brocade drapes, emerald-green carpeting and silver candelabra.

The 105-foot yacht, which has served presidents, from Herbert Hoover to Gerald R. Ford, was sold by Jimmy Carter in 1977 for \$286,000 as an austerity move. He called the Sequoia an unnecessary

The trust, directed by conservative businessmen, bought the yacht in Florida last month. The new owners said the ship is a part of American history that should be preserved.

Sweden Examines Immigrants' Problems

Ethnic Origins, Menial Tasks Set a Million Residents Apart Norway and Finland, which are

By William Tuohy

Los Angeles Times Service STOCKHOLM - Sweden is usually perceived as a nation of 8 million blue-eyed, fair-haired Nordics — all speaking Swedish.

thing of a nation of immigrants. About a million of its people are either immigrants or the children of immigrants. Every fourth child born in

But Sweden has become some-

Sweden is of foreign extraction. And classes in the public schools are taught in 70 languages, in addition to Swedish. The new immigrants, most of

them ethnically much different from the Swedes, have serious problems of adjustment, problems that are a long way from being solved.

"We Swedes thought we were free of racist feelings," Erland Bergman, a member of the Labor Ministry's Discrimination

Commission, said recently. "We found as time went on that we were not so different from everyone else, and now we are trying to see what we can do to improve things."

'Healthy Attitude'

"We used to not talk about the discrimination problems," he added. "But now we do, and that at least is a healthy atti-

Lise Blomqvist, an official at the National Immigration Board, said: "Sweden has a falling birthrate, and immigrants belong to the young, childbearing adult generation. It is reck-oned that one in four newborn babies in Sweden has a close immigrant connection. By the year 2000, the figure will be one in two. The children of immigrants

Sweden's future. The first great waves of immi-gration came during World War II and consisted primarily of refugees from other Nordic and Baltic countries affected by the

are thus an important part of

fighting.
After the war, Swedish industry, which had not been damaged in the war because Sweden was neutral, began recruiting workers from the Continent. And thousands more came in from other Nordic countries,

particularly Finland. In the 1960s, as Sweden prospered, the source of immi-grants shifted to southern Europe, particularly Yugoslavia, Greece and Turkey. Meanwhile, Sweden opened its doors to thousands of politi-

cal refugees: Hungarians after the 1956 revolt, Czechoslovaks after the Prague uprising of 1968, Ugandans fleeing Idi Amin's dictatorship, Latin Americans fleeing oppression in various countries. The most recent arrivals are the boat people of Southeast Asia.

But as the economy has slowed. Sweden has begun to check the flow of immigrants. Now most foreigners must have a hard-to-get labor permit before they can immigrate. Exceptions are made for citizens of Iceland.

linked with Sweden in an agreement on the free movement of

In many ways, Sweden's immigration policy was exemplary. Foreign workers were given the same rights as Swedes to social benefits, education and health services. Aliens who resided in Sweden for three years could even vote and run for local and regional offices.

But the newcomers found themselves in the hardest, lowest-paying jobs — jobs the Swedes did not want.

The cultural differences have sometimes flared into violence between young Swedes and the foreigners, who tend to congregate in ghettos. There has been a series of incidents involving a group of refugees who call themselves Assyrians - wanderers from several eastern Mediterranean countries who have no

When the immigration began, it was assumed that the new-comers would be quickly assimilated into Swedish life.

'Attitudes Changed'

"Today, attitudes have changed," said Ms. Blomqvist. Everyone still agrees, of course, that a knowledge of Swedish is necessary for anyone who's going to live and work in Sweden. But research and practical experience have shown that it is also necessary for immigrant children to learn their own mother tongue and that this must take place first." Now, the government has de-veloped a "home language" pro-

gram that is carried out at the

preschool and elementary-school

levels. Through this, the child is instructed in his or her native tongue, be it Serbo-Croatian, Turkish, Arabic or whatever. Many of the foreigners do not regard themselves as immigrants but as long-term visitors who will return home when they have

they have no strong commitment to adopting Swedish values. In the light of this, some will be increased confrontation

put enough money aside. Thus

Swedish observers fear that there between the Swedes and the other ethnic groups.

The situation has already gone so far that there is great risk of its developing into a very explosive and intractable social problem," said David Schwarz, a Polish-born, naturalized Swede who edits the Journal of Immigrants in Minority. "From there it is not such a long step to the policy of throwing out immigrants when they are no longer

The government recognizes that it has problems; it appointed the Discrimination Commis-

needed in Sweden.

sion to look for solutions. "As things now stand," said Erland Bergman, a commission member, "we are at the crossroads. But at least we are facing

up to the problem and trying to come to grips with it."

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in 18 much as \$1.30 a gallon is so huge that amateurs using family auto-mobiles have joined truckers and ed interpret in disting be any more profitable," a customs

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officials said that Texas was losing \$5 million to \$6 million annually in taxes on the fuel. DEATH NOTICE

ROSEMARY FLYNN WARNER, 61, who was active in cultural and church organiza-tions in Washington, D.C. and more recent ly in Limenil, France, died of cancer on Tuesday, June 30 at the Army 2nd General Hospital in Landstohl, Kirchberg, Germany. Mrs. Warner, danginer of the late pro-fessor and Mrs. Theodore Thomas Flynn of Queen's University. Belfast, Northern Ire-land, and sister of the late actor Errol Flynn, was born in Australia. She was edu-cated in France and Northern Ireland. In cated in France and Northern Ireland. In 1947 she married Charles A. Warner, an American Air Force officer and now a retired colonel.

Although the diesel smuggling is farmers and construction compaincreasingly being done by orga-nized rings, much of the contra-band fuel still crosses the border in trucks hanling legitimate cargoes, according to investigators, who say that the drivers simply empty their tanks before returning home, usu-

ally with little chance of being caught.
Under U.S. law, truckers and motorists can import up to 550 untaxed gallons of diesel fuel a day for their own use, provided they do not resell it. Federal agents say it is nearly impossible to enforce the

The profits also have attracted

hundreds of amateur smugglers,

many of whom have had their fam-

ily automobiles, pickup trucks or motorboats fitted with hidden fuel

one investigator said were

provision against resale.

tanks and who find that they can earn an extra \$100 by making one or two quick trips across the border each week.

Repair Work Henry Posio, the chief customs investigator in Brownsville, said that he had only enough agents to pursue the larger rings, such as one recently uncovered in Laredo, Texas, that was operating from 25 to 50 trucks. He said that there was no way to follow most of the smaller smugglers to catch them selling their fuel illegally in the

United States. He said the smuggling also was proving difficult to control because a significant amount of it was being brought into the country by Mexican fishing boats purport-edly undergoing "emergency re-pairs" at the port of Brownsville. Mr. Posio called the volume of smuggled fuel "tremendous," and Mr. Cunningham agreed, saying,

"It's much greater now than it was Investigators said that a dismal hrimping season in the Gulf of Mexico has also turned some U.S. fishermen to the smuggling of diesel fuel.

the most recent deaths occurred in five incidents over the previous 24 hours. He said the security forces had not lost any men in the attacks According to Tony Proffitt of on guerrillas of the South-West Afthe Texas state controller's office, rica People's Organization investigators believe that most of (SWAPO), which is fighting to end

the fuel is being sold at truck stops

along the interstate highways or to South African rule in the territory.

Texas Smugglers to Make an Easy Haul nies rather than being shipped in

bulk farther north. Despite the difficulties of detecting the illegal resale of diesel fuel, U.S. and state officials are moving quickly to try to halt the smuggling. Several major cases are under investigation here, and one, which Mr. Proffitt said involved a "multimillion-gallon operation," has been presented to a state grand

jury for possible prosecution. Officials cautioned that truckers and other motorists who buy the discount diesel fuel risk ruining their engines because the Mexican fuel is not as highly refined as the U.S. product and contains higher

levels of paraffin, which has a tendency to clog fuel lines. But the prospect of breakdowns has not been sufficiently alarming to deter many border-area rea dents. "Most everyone within driv-ing distance of the border will go over there and fill up," said R.N. Milum, an Exxon marketing representative in Brownsville.

nize that the cheap diesel fuel provides what one called "a terrific in-centive for smugglers." Regular easoline sells for about 60 cents a gallon in Mexico, not inexpensive enough to encourage smugglers,

12 More SWAPO Men

Are Reported Killed

Mexican officials say they recog-

WINDHOEK, South-West Africa - South African security forces killed 12 more black guerrillas in northern South-West Africa (Neuibia), bringing to 77 the number of guerrilla deaths in the past six days, the territory's military commander said Wednesday.

Maj. Gen. Charles Lloyd said

Herman Stark

Rex Whitton

North, 86, president of the Metro-

Page 4 Thursday, July 9, 1981

Reagan's Choice for the Court

President Reagan has chosen a woman for the Supreme Court - and more. Other presidents have had the will, or the opportunity, but never both. Give him credit, as the National Organization for Women does in calling the appointment of Sandra Day O'Connor a victory. The nation's highest court, which remained segregated by race for a century after the Civil War, is a male club no

Give the president credit also for honoring his own campaign promise. Not the cheap pledge that he would soon name a woman justice, but the assurance he gave after the Republican platform called for naming only judges who "respect traditional family values and the sanctity of human life."

He would not be so straitjacketed, he said, but would, as presidents are entitled to do, seek jurists who shared his philosophy. The right-to-life movement and other extremists are already giving him - and Justice-designate O'Connor — the backhanded honor of opposing the nomination because she showed moderation on some social issues during the period that she served as an Arizona state senator.

Mrs. O'Connor's political record in the Arizona Legislature will surely be aired in the confirmation process. Her total record, we suspect, will show a lawyer, public servant and state court judge of the even tempera-ment and open mind that the nation's highest court deserves.

The president has been fortunate to find in Judge O'Connor a woman of legal talent and public accomplishment as well as the right political bent. Those who know her agree that she is scholarly and smart. She is described as neither as brilliant nor as reactionary as some of the men the president considered. She is a person of ability in a profession still dominated by male achievers.

The retiring Justice Potter Stewart said he admired most a judicial opinion that did not betray the sex of the author. That is a test the brethren of the Court would have flunked as recently as last week. The very presence of a woman in the cloister will have a healthy effect on justice.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Europe Turns Inward

Throughout Western Europe this year the politicians are preoccupied by the rising economic troubles of their own countries. In each of the European capitals, as in Washington, it is the great questions of inflation, deficits and jobs that are the overriding concerns of governments. Perhaps the most important thing to be said about international relations in this season is that none of the prime ministers and chancellors is greatly concerned with them, except where they affect internal economic growth.

West Germany's special torment is the tremendous budget deficit generated by the runaway costs of its elaborate structure of social benefits and pensions. For Americans, the West German example is an unpleasant premonition of the shortfalls that might eventually afflict Social Security and health care systems here. Because of low birth rates in the past generation, the West German population is now aging as the American population will age toward the end of the

But West Germany's Chancellor Helmut Schmidt is a Social Democrat who cannot, after all, launch his government on the kind of high-spirited budget-slashing that the Reagan administration is now undertaking. Mr. Schmidt's party does not quite have a parliamentary majority, and he depends on a coalition with the Free Democrats - liberals in the European sense — who think that the budget deficits are dangerous and who are beginning to mutter mutinously. The life expectancy of the coalition government seems less assured than it did six months ago.

West Germany's distress is, as usual, mi-nor compared with Britain's. There the unemployment rate, which was 6.4 percent a year ago, is now up to 10.6 percent and still rising. Meanwhile, in recent months, the inflation rate has also been rising. Contrary to the design and intention of the Thatcher government's plan, private business has been suffering severe damage while the least effi-cient of the nationalized industries survive

France's unemployment rate is a lot lower than Britain's. But President Francois Mitterrand calls jobs the "priority of priorities" and is beginning to draw the smaller European countries into a coalition to push for more jobs. France's inflation rate is already high, but a newly elected Socialist government can hardly join Britain and West Germany in the campaign for discipline and fiscal restraint at all costs. The French pressure for reflation now adds another internal strain to the Com-

In the United States, the Reagan administration has given a good deal more attention to its budget than to its foreign policy. The same process, for similar reasons, has gone even further in Europe. The Atlantic countries seem to have entered a period in which governments worry, first of all, about domestic economies and their effects on domestic

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Guzman's Revolutionary Act

Good for President Antonio Guzmán, who set a precedent and startled the Dominican Republic with a simple announcement: He will not be a candidate for re-election next year. True, Mr. Guzmán promised when he took office in 1978 that he would serve a single term. But never once since the republic was founded in 1846 has any such promise been kept. In Santo Domingo, the peaceful transfer of power is a genuinely revolution-

By making way for an elected successor, Mr. Guzman can appreciably strengthen a still unsteady democratic tradition. And let it also be noted that for all the easy scorn now terned on the Carter administration's human rights policy, it gave vital encouragement to that democratic cause. A coup threatened when Mr. Guzmán, in a fair election, defeated-a three-term incumbent. Working with the Organization of American States, the Carter

administration was able to keep the Dominican generals in the barracks.

In office, the 70-year-old president delivered what he promised: change without violence. His left-of-center regime coped with the devastation caused by two hurricanes in 1979 and held down the economic ravages of rising energy costs. Though joblessness is still high — about 25 percent — the country's six million persons have seen clear improvement in health services, schools and rural develop-

Yet some of that claim could have been made for Rafael Trujillo, for 30 years the republic's tyrant and self-styled "Benefactor." What has distinguished Antonio Guzmán's tenure is his scrupulous respect for democracy and his determined effort to leash the ambitious military. That is a formidable legacy, and it should endure, with quiet help from the United States, President Reagan willing. THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

West Germany's Rebirth

"The economic miracle of post-war West Germany has been pronounced to be dead again and again ... Into this picture of gloom there has burst the annual report on West Germany of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. It states baldly that the German economy is basically strong and goes on to state its reasons. Private fixed investment -- as good an indicator as you could wish for of business feeling - is rising faster than in most OECD countries; structural adjustment to the needs of the transformed energy situation has been rapid ... The OECD forecasts and the improvement of export performance this year show that the patient is not dead by a long

chalk." — From the Financial Times (London).

A New Sense in Poland

there is a growing hope that the Communist Party congress next week will proceed steadily down the road of 'socialist renewal' which the Kremlin has always claimed to endorse, without dismantling the system ... Having pleaded successfully for a balanced representation (of congress delegates), First Secretary Stanislaw Kania must persuade it to elect a balance politbureau -- and to do so without playing the Soviet card too openly. And then, of course, his problems really begin. The Polish economy is in ruins and Comecon (communist trading bloc) has neither the ability or the will to give much material aid. Poland, after 12 years of heady political ferment, faces at least five years hard labor to turn the economy round."

— From The Guardian (London) .

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

WASHINGTON - One significant sign of the importance of the policy of the Theodore Roosevelt administration toward the Trusts is the fact that many New York brokerage firms will open branch houses in Washington next year. The brokers simply find it expedient to get into close touch with Washington affairs so that they can protect themselves and their clients against sudden changes in the market due to attacks on industrial combinations by the administration. The move of the brokers excites apprehension in some quarters. Some fear that every move of the government may be discounted by advance information, as in the cotton leak scandal in the Department of Agriculture.

Fifty Years Ago July 9, 1931



White House Revives Cold War Obsession

By George W. Bail

WASHINGTON — John Fos-W ter Dulles is alive and well and living in the White House. Once again we hear his passionate charge that the Soviet Union is the antichrist threatening civilization with a pernicious doctrine.

The Soviet Union, we are told by President Reagan and Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr., is responsible for all our international troubles — political turmoil in small Latin American countries, turbulence in the Middle East, tribal wars in Africa, and terrorism all over the world. Detente, they imply, is a deceit, strategic arms limitation talks a trap for the unwary. Our only hope is to scar the desert with the MX nuclear missile and mobilize our allies for

So, now once more, we shiver in the icy winds of the Cold War. Diplomácy is for sissies; a resolute America must build more and big-ger weapons, while meanwhile arming any regime — no matter how corrupt or repressive - that shouts anti-Communist slogans. I strongly suspect there is a White House directive requiring that every administration speech include a denunciation of the evil Soviet

Such an attitude is not a policy but an obsession. Grotesquely oversimplified, it is also outdated. Whatever the situation 40 years ago, Communism is no longer a powerful evangelical force; the gas has gone out of the ideological balloon. In the Soviet Union today, ideological passion has given way to the need to survive under an inhumane system by graft and de-ception. Communism is no longer a shining goal; it merely means party control and repression, while the hierarchical levels of advantage and privilege among the ap-paratchiks mock Marxist claims of

Earlier Empires

Reflecting the residue of genes culture and politics left behind by the Mongol invasions of the 13th through 15th centuries, the Soviet Union increasingly resembles earlier Muscovite empires - boorish in its habits and manners, expansionist in its begamonic ambitions and repressive in its methods. But it is no longer the effective center of a world revolutionary drive.

Yet, if the Soviet Union has become secularized and hence less bound by doctrine, the Resgan administration is itself falling into rigid doctrinal habits that negate diplomacy and, if continued, could destroy any hope of a diplomatic equilibrium. Our incessant and quite gratuitous bectoring of Moscow is alienating our Western allies and encouraging the emer-gence of an ominous neutralism. Western Europeans — particularly the West Germans — do not view detente as merely an improvement in manners; for them it is an essential precondition to measures that

heartbreak. If our current blindly reckless course worries our European friends, it should worry us fully as much. The administration seems bent on persuading the Soviet Union that it foresees an unlimited arms race and has lost interest in peaceful working relations. At a tion's noisy posturing strengthens the hands of the military and other aggressive Soviet factions, while our decision to arm China con-firms their alarmist suspicions.

Repeatedly overron from the East and twice in modern times invaded from the West, the Russians pathologically fear encirclement. If we were deliberately to try to in-cite them to reckless action, our best hope would be to aggravate the Russians' atavistic claustrophobia by threatening a collabora-tion of their enemies on two fronts.

Denial of Hope

In its total effect, the administration's current position demes all move in Congress to amend the haps any future at all. George Kennan has somberly pointed out that we cannot go on forever perverting every scientific break-through to the macabre objective of mutual murder without facing an inevitable catastrophe. We have been lucky so far, for we have not yet blown the world up, but it is statistically absurd to think that such luck can last forever if we do

not promptly shift direction. We can halt the nuclear building only by agreement — unilateral ac-tion would be lunacy — yet the ad-ministration seems rejuctant even to negotiate. It discloses the fatnity of its thinking by threatening that, if the Soviet Union should intervene with force in Poland or elsewhere, we would punish it by refusing to negotiate arms limita-

But how can any rational person treat a mutual effort to gain control over the current arms escalation as a favor we confer on the other side? As though it were something we could afford to deny Moscow by way of a sanction? Must we inevitably go on multiplying our capacity for overkill until some unlucky phasing of the moon leads to the ultimate explosion? Equally imperative are urgent

measures to stop nuclear weapons from continuing to fall into the hands of politically unstable countries, any one of which might well shoot off its lethal bomb in a moment of panic or revolutionary insanity. And then what? No one knows. But we can be sure that once such an action occurred the world would never be the same

Checking nuclear proliferation and coming to grips with the arms race are necessarily intertwined. Not only is progress on the Strate-gic Arms Limitation Talks an expressed condition of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, but also we cannot expect others to show restraint if we do not practice it ourselves. With the installing of the Mitterand government in France, the time is right for a prompt mobilization of the nuclear-producing nations toward tighter comproliferation arrangements. It could be our last chance.

George W. Ball, a farmer U.S. undersecretary of state, wrote this arti-cle for The Washington Post.

For U.S. Democrats By Michael Barone

What happened in Ohio will happen elsewhere. The Democrats,

as the "out" party can adapt themselves to the local terrain. Re-

publicans will have to defend the planks of the Reagan program that are most unpopular in their dis-tricts. It is for this reason that the

in party usually loses congressional seats in non-presidential election years. The Omo result sug-

gests that the same rule is likely to operate in 1982, provided the

Democrats can motivate enough energetic and competent candi-dates and raise the funds to wage

MX Issue

The second piece of good news for Democrats is that two influen-

tial Republican senators, Paul Laxalt of Nevada and Jake Garn of Utah, have announced their op-position to the plan to deploy the MX nuclear missile system in their

homes states.

The plan is understandably unpopular in those states, for it would mean ripping up a large part of the terrain, building lugs.

construction camps in the desert and using up lots of water. There is some trepidation, as well, at the prospect of the sparsely populated

states becoming nuclear targets. Usually Sen Laxalt and Sen Garn are among the Senate's most enthusiastic backers of big defense

entimesastic backers of big decease budgets, yet they openly oppose this major defense program. No one can say that their opposition is based entirely on local politics. Perhaps they would oppose the MX plan if it were stated for North Dakota.

But people in Washington do not think so. On the MX missile,

senous campaigns.

Indications of Hope

WASHINGTON — Buried becaute Social Security benefits for repeath the headlines of Presidences? dent Reagan's great budget tri-umph were three lesser stories that ought to cheer up disheartened Democrats. They suggest that, although the president has a working majority on budget and economic issues in Congress, and although the basic thrust of his programs remains popular, he will have trouble the basic thrust of his programs remains popular, he will have trouble to the programs are popular to the programs. ble increasing Republican margins in the 1982 congressional elections and may actually encounter set-

backs.

That outcome is by no means certain, but Democrats do stand a better chance than their resounding defeats on the budget suggest.

The first piece of good news for Democrats was the result in a special election in the 4th Congressional District of Ohio on June 25, the same day the president was winning his big victory in the

Local Issues

The 4th District is next to the seat occupied by Rep. Delbert L. Latta, the Republican sponsor of Reagan's budget resolution; it is a part of rural and small-town Ohio that has not elected a Democratic congressman since 1936. No one thought the Democrats had a chance there. Yet the Democrat, Dale Locker, came within 400 of 80,000 votes cast of beating the Republican, Michael Oxley.

The storng race by a Democrat in such a Republican district has national implications. Mr. Locker is a local legislator with a conservative record who fashioned his platform to fit the district. Mr. Oxley was stuck with the Resgan pro-gram, and was on the defensive. The president was generally popu-lar, to be sure. But who would like to be saddled with the task of defending to a crowd of older Ohioans the Reagan proposal to

the Republicans may maneuver themselves out of trouble in Nevada and Utah; the Reagan administration will probably reject the MX proposal finally. But the lesson for the Democrats is that there are sure to be other administration decisions unpopular in local areas that Democrats can capitalize on, if they are aggressive. The third bit of cheering news time when Moscow faces a changing of the guard, the administra-

for Democrats is a story that at-tracted a lot of headlines, though its political implications were not explored. This was the Supreme Court's decision upholding Congress' choice of an all-male draftregistration system. Almost cer-tamly, generations to come will re-gard that ruling as a triumph of simple common sense. After all, societies threatened with destruction have, almost without excep-tion, called on men, not women, to protect them.

The court's decision averts what would have been a sticky political crisis for the Democrats. If the court had ruled the other way, there would probably have been a draft. Most Republicans would have been pleased to go along. Democrats would have been torn by the demands of women's rights activists on the one hand and the gut feeling of much of the elector-

ate on the other. Losing Touch

One reason Democrats have lost the allegiance of so many middleclass voters over the last decade is that they have allowed activist groups set their agenda and force them into extremist positions that run counter to what most Americans regard as common sense. Democrats have been forced to respond to court decisions on abortion, busing and other divisive is-sues. The Supreme Court's decision allows the men-only draft to remain what it should be: an issue that Congress has resolved for the time being in accord with the will of the people - and on which it

likes. So there are reasons for Democrats to be hopeful for 1982. Reagan's triumph on the budget was a dazzling victory. But, if the Democrats do not become too dispirited, they still have all the advantages of an out-of-power party.

can change its mind whenever if

Their task, in the short run, is to motivate ambitious candidates and money-givers as they did in 1970, when they made gams in congres-sional elections despite President Nixon's general popularity. The harder job, the assignment for the 1984 elections when the presidency is at stake, is to come up with a national program for governing this is what the Republicans did so successfully during the Cartes

On that, the Democrats are only, at best, making a beginning. But they will not get far at this difficult task if they cannot summed up enough enthusiasm to field the good candidates they need to take advantage of the natural assets they have as the "out" party, even in the moment of the administration's greatest triumph.

Michael Barone is the co-anthor A The Almanac of American Polistics" and a vice president of Peter Hart Associates, a Washington politing and political consulting from He wrote this article for the Las Angeles

Herald-the Tribune

John Hay Whitney

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July 9, 1906

PARIS - Today's editorial in the Herald reads: There are always people who, midway of a presidential term, will predict that the White House incumbent cannot be re-elected and will find crushing evidence of his loss of popularity. [President Herbert] Hoover has found himself a victim to this traditional depreciation, but not a hopeless victim. Many of the congressional wiseacres did not expect him to show such courage and enterprise as prompted his proposal of a year's suspension of war-debt payments. In this he went straight to the core of the economic situation that threatened vast danger, first to Germany, and then to all countries having wide commercial relations beyond their own limits."

Yugoslavia's Special Freedom

seems to work for us.

By Alvin Shuster

The economy is in trouble with

high inflation, at least 1 million

of Yugoslavia's 22 million persons

are unemployed and per-capita in-come is sharply down. Efforts to sell more to the West fall short and

so do attempts to keep down imports. One thing it would not do to

save foreign currency, the govern-

ment announced the other day, would be to restrict "in any way"

the right of its citizens to travel

It is not that the people in Bel-

grade seem to be suffering. On the

surface, they appear prosperous and in good spirits. They complain

about the occasional shortages and

Tito Untouchable

nomic mistakes that bred some of

the current troubles, nobody is

saying so. Fourteen months after

his death, he remains above

Tito gets posthumous credit for

arranging the "collective leadership" for succession, a rather com-

plex system that so far seems to

work. Eight men, each represent-

ing a different region, rotate the

job of state presidency each year.

"Everyone thought Yugoslavia would be ruined after Tito's

munist Party's newspaper, "but nothing happened and that made

some unhappy. The trouble in Ko-

The riots by the Albanian popu-

of Yugoslavia, shook the

If Tito was responsible for eco-

the high prices of goods.

BELGRADE — It is indeed than every country in Eastern Eu-summertime and for the Yu-rope. We want for nothing at the goslavs, the leaving is easy. And if the people in this capital are not on the wide boulevards or at the outdoor cases, if they are not standing around the fountains and statues, if they are not staring at the various states of undress on the movie posters, if they are not buying and buying as good consumers should, then you can find them in

the travel agencies. The people of this maverick Communist country may not enjoy all the freedoms of the West, but they have the tastes of the West and the freedom to go there or anywhere else at anytime. They go and buy goods and they come back. The East is not the direction

for fun. vision is so concerned about losing its audience during these months that it is trying to capture some attention with a weekly series of such controversial films as "Last Tango in Paris," followed by some high-level analysis.

Serious Problems

Those who remain behind in Belgrade can also grapple with the more serious issues of the state of the faltering economy, with its inflation rate of about 40 percent, the Soviet pressures on Poland, the aftermath of the ethnic upheaval in the province of Kosovo in the south, the post-Tito leadership and how it is doing and with the less serious question of whether the rock group Idol will play outdoors 29211 500h.

It did perform its new wave and other efforts on a recent Thursday might at a student cultural center in Belgrade, in a sense, the evening said something about Yugoslavia and the outlook of some of its younger generation.

The songs had many targets, including the Soviet Union. One song, delivered at times in Russian, described how workers in that country march off each morning with a song in their hearts, a death," said Ivan Lovric, the gen-smile on their faces and, later, love eral manager of Borba, the Comon their minds. The young people laughed and applauded the mockery. That society clearly was not the model for them — something Josip Broz Tito decided more than

sovo was designed to destabilize us and damage our image in the world. It will be a problem for us 30 years ago. This is hardly a perfect society for a long time." here," a college student said afterward at an outdoor restaurant. lation in Kosovo, the poorest re-"But we know we are better off gion

country and forced Beigrade to derope. We want for nothing at the clare a state of emergency there and send in troops. The country moment except maybe more imblamed Albania for stirring things ported books and records. Yes. up, but the reasons were more there are limits on what you call complicated, involving nationalism freedoms. And the authorities do things we do not like. But the conand high unemployment. cept of our form of socialism is not

The separatist unrest in this multi-ethnic, multilingual country something we argue about. It represented the most serious crisis "In other words," added another since Tito's death. And the new student, "we would like to see leadership still fears that separachanges within the basic system. tism can be catching in other areas There are good things about it such as Croatia and could weaken self-management by the workers, for example. But we don't like the country to the point where Yu-goslavia could become a tempting target for the Soviet Union. That, some trends in the bureaucracy, such as the friends network of gettoo, is why Poland is watched so ting good jobs. In general, and this closely here. is hard to measure, people seem content. But there are problems."

'Very Nervous'

'Quite frankly, we worry that if the Russians invade Poland and get away with it, maybe, just may-be, we would be next," a Yugoslav journalist said. "So, officially we say the Poles should solve their own problems without outside intervention. But we think the pressure is mounting. We are rooting for the Poles. The situation mades US VETV DETVOUS

It is somewhat difficult to detect

that kind of anxiety, or any other kind, in this city of 1.5 million, particularly at this time of year. "If we begin to feel the tension, if we find Belgrade too much, if we don't like something the government has done, if there are short-ages, we have an escape," said a woman resident. We have passports good for five years and can pick up and leave anytime. That is a real psychological help. Go. No questions asked. And be-

cause we can go, we come back. And that is important."

9/981, Los Angeles Times.

African Notebooks: A Reporter's Reflections on 2 Years and 26 Countries

By Gregory Jaynes New York Times Service

NAIROBI — We were burying three examined the Roman Catholic priest had closed the boys eyes, but nothing could be done about the hideous set of their jaws. Their laws were set so that the boys looked as though they had died laughing. In fact, they had started. The wind got up, and with it the dust. The priest sneezed, used a rag to tend his nose and went back to work.

This was on a Sunday morning in late summer, 1980, a time when famine was once again a threat over great parts of Africa — as it is still today. There in Karamoja, the name of the region in northeastern Uganda, famine had already taken hold. The priest, originally from Haly had been burying spindly bodies for six weeks before we met. Inured to digging graves, but maccustomed to company, he asked a hundred questions about other troubled places m Africa.

I remember we talked a long while about Somalia, how to get there, what you found there. The best way was to catch the 21/2-hour flight on Saudi Airways from Nairobi to Modishu, the capital of Somalia, on Sundays or Thursdays. The flight was mildly unpleasant in that it was usually a haij, packed with pilgrims bound for Mecca, and many of them would get lost in their frenzy and be incontinent in the ansles. Mogadishu, I said, was a very hot town, and everywhere in the blazin, heat were beggars — men, women and children whose misshapen limbs splayed around them like puddles. The last time there had been a dead dolphin on the beach, a kind of noisome exclamation mark to the city's misery. And out on the desert there were more than a million refugees from Somalia's border fight with Ethiopia, most of them sprawled around huts made from goatskins, and everyone talked about how fragile the situation was - "a time bomb," said the man from Oxfam, a', international relief organization based in Britain.

The priest and I stopped talking and wrapped a body, light as a bag of twigs, in a blanket made in Britain. The plight of this tribe, the Karamojong, had caught the attention of the British Broadcasting Corp., and the television coverage had touched the hearts of British women. More a shawi than a blanket and in this case a shroud - the tightly woven gift bore a sewn inscription something like, From the ladies of Mulberry Square."

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The priest, who was old and bent, began shoveling dirt into the hole. "So where is the worst place you have been?" he asked "I can't say," I said, and I couldn't, though

there that morning was pretty bad. "Well, from the sound of it," he said, "I would rather be in my position than yours."

Turbulent Continent

This morning over the crunching sound of packers moving down the hall, I hear the words of that priest. I am making ready to leave Africa, and I have been recollecting what it has been like to move about this ambulent continent. Since the summer of 1979, my home has been in Nairobi, and I have reported on as much of black-Africa as a traveler can reach. I reached 26 countries.

Robert Louis Stevenson once said it is better to travel in hope than to arrive. That is not always the case in Africa. I'd lay good money that Zimbabwe is going to hold together and prosper to boot; Robert Mugabe fought colo-malists of British stock for majority rule and a linely timed capitalist system he appears to want to keep. But the sadness creeps in more often on arrival than one would like. In Mozambique, for example. There, the sadness is as much a question of spoils as of leadership. Samora Machel won his war with the Portiguese in 1975, but this bush-war hero marched into a capital stripped bare, down to the bathroom fixtures; there were not a dozen technicians in all the land.

On the back of a notebook I hold in my hand, there is a scrawl that says Mozambique hasn't moved very far from scratch. It is one among scores of notebooks I have been thumbing through. The best of them speak a little breathlessly of magnificent space and landscape, trodden upon by proud peoples. These are memories I'll not let go. The worst have to do with corrupt governments, pes-tilence, war. It has occurred to me that an optimist would stack these notebooks in a crate for the shipper, and a pessimist would toss

The pads are full of voices, many of them strident, and I'd like to pull some out, verbatim, for the benefit of other ears.

A British colonialist who stuck it out after

independence: "You bloody self-righteous Americans. You butchered your natives, or bunged them right onto reservations unfit for the plow. We developed. You slaughtered. Remember, these Africans had been in trees for

donkey's years."

One African president's chief of staff, sitting beneath the embroidered warning, "Bribery is a sin Bribery is a crime. Do not give it. Do not take it": "The white man brought corruption here. We did not know the word, much less the concept. You wanted to be first in every queue, so you bribed. You corrupted us, not the other way round."

Another African president's press secretary: Submit your written questions in advance. I doubt His Excellency will have the time to answer personally, but someone will. I would suggest that the questions be positive in tone.

Ask about our five-year plan. Don't dwell on An Indian high commissioner: They are young. Patience, give them time. These are growing pains."

A German economist: "Well, let us begin with the balance-of-payments problem...

An American ambassador: "We gave them \$50 million in PL-480 [food] assistance in fiscal '79. Of course, they would have preferred

A French nurse: "Aspirin. Aspirin. Aspirin. They take it like candy. They do nothing for themselves. They are entirely dependent."

A refugee: "What am I supposed to eat? Sand?"

Thumbnail Profiles

There is another kind of notebook here upon the floor, the kind in which I have sketched thumbnail profiles of countries, usually on the return flight to Nairobi. Let's take

Independence from Britain, 1961. All but bankrupt now. \$600 million in aid last year may be highest in Africa. Severe food short-ages. Gasoline sold three days a week. Rationing 10 gallons per week per car. 60 percent of export earnings go for oil. Overseas debts \$300 million plus. Has less than \$20 million in treasury. Quote from President Julius K. Nyerere, فيخفخ فضتنت نشائخ intellectual - he translated Shakespeare into Swahili - and avowed Socialist, at time of independence: 'Independence means self-reli-

"Nyerere policy is *ujamaa*, or familyhood. Population, 18 million. Nyerere consolidated much of population into 8,320 communal vil-

lages. This not working agriculturally, but 7,600 have primary schools. Literacy rate growing. People pay maximum attention to private plots for crops, minimum to govern-ment plots. This from Paul Sozigwa, Nyerere press aide. Sozigwa shivering from high-powered air conditioner in his office as he talked. Brit agriculture expert, hyphenated name he wants to keep to himself, says many farmers not paid for 1979 crops, so many people back to subsistence farming. Market econ-

omy disastrous. Crime out of hand. Met AID man who is mending from attack in Dar es Salsam. Outside hotel, beaten by lead pipe. Kept yelling to attacker to take his wallet. Shattered elbow. One of most difficult operations. He said he was stupid to go out after dark. Said expatri-

of those who plotted to assassinate him. Moreover, Sudan is being carved into states - each with something like American states' rights and the whole project has the blessings of a president who says his country is too vast to administer from Khartoum. (Sudan is the size of all the United States east of the Mississippi plus one other state thrown in - Arkansas,

Africa's past is somewhat depressing, its present is tumultuous, and the voices are so loud that people don't seem to be able to hear one another. But the Kenyan students who were sent packing back to their villages with their sad cardboard suitcases will be back tomorrow, and in them there is hope. More than anything, I have been moved by my talks with students all over Africa. In Liberia, for in-

There are governments on this continent

so fragile that they could be wiped away

as easily as spiders' webs...'

ates are warned to stay inside or in groups. Tanzanians made mess of surgery. He finally put together right by Chinese surgeon in

I am interested in that last jotting about Nairobi. It suggests that things are "put right" in Kenya. That is an image Kenya projects internationally, based deservedly on an impressive and progressive past, but, to many of us who have lived there, the image has developed cracks. For its part, the government appears to be doing more to conceal the cracks than to seal them, and this may be because of the annual summit meeting of the Organizaton of African Unity, which took place there in June. Though I don't want to sound cynical — I am not cynical — I find the cost of this back-

slapping affair outweighs its good. Every year, a different African country spends more money than it can afford to play host to the other African heads of state at the OAU summit. Last year, it was Sierra Leone. The year before, it was Liberia. This year, it was Kenya, and Kenya spent \$10 million and, like the earlier host countries, expended every effort to wipe away any vestige of unrest, to show unity, progress and stability — in short, to put on a pretty face.

The government shut down Nairobi University indefinitely, sending home 5,567 under-graduates and about 1,000 postgraduates. The students have been ordered to report to their local police chief or district commissioner every Friday and Monday until further notice. This, the government apparently believed, would ensure there would be no protest demonstrations during the OAU sessions. Further, the government threatened to shut down the capital's leading newspaper, the Daily Nation, for its "rebellious attitude," and, just to show its seriousness, the government last month briefly locked up the editor in chief and five subordinates without charges.

The Nation, a fairly vigorous publication at times, was warned in April that it had got out of line with the administration of President Daniel Arap Moi. An editorial had urged the government to reconsider its decision to ban a political candidate, Oginga Odinga, from running for Parliament. Mr. Odinga was a vice but he ran afoul of President Jomo Kenyatta and left office in 1966. The paper was forced to apologize on its front page, saying that it regretted the "unfortunate impression" that it was "not in step with the party and the govern-

A month later, the Nation evidently gave the impression it had got out of step again. The 560 doctors employed in government hospitals in Nairobi were on strike for higher pay. The paper printed a statement from the country's one political party, the Kenya African National Union, condemning the strike. Most party statements are signed by one officeholder or another, and since this one was not, the Nation called the statement "anonymous." President

"KANU is the ruling party," the president said. "It is the government and therefore my voice. How then can the publishers of the Nation imagine the views of the party are anony-

The editor in chief, Joe Rodrigues, three senior editors and two reporters were jailed and questioned by the Central Intelligence Division. Mr. Rodrigues was let go the following day, and the others were released three days later. The paper again apologized on page 1. The managing editor, Joe Kadhi, spoke to a Keryan journalist friend about the rank conditions of his cell, the common criminals and drunks he was thrown in with, adding: "It was terrible. I have never known such torture in all my life." But the newspaper did not say anything against the government, nor did it publish any accounts by employees about their in-

carceration or interrogation. 'What's the Solution?'

The government also ordered a "crack-down" on "all agitators and anarchists" in the country. University lecturers thought to lean toward Marxism had their passports impounded. Labor leaders came under intense official scrutiny. The goal: to make all harmonious when the heads of state convened.

But I ramble. The other night, a mathematics professor at Nairobi University said he found the present situation in Kenya "chill-ing," adding: "I feel it in the pit of my stom-ach." He said he feared that after all the bright years, Kenya was headed the way of many black African countries — that is to say, down. He told me that I had seen much more of Africa than he and reckoned that the education of neavy travel had given me an answer. "What's the solution?"

I have no more an answer than anyone. Time, patience, understanding, care, assistance, education — mostly time, I think. These nations are so very young and many are so very foolish, as only the young can be. There are governments on this continent so fragile that they could be wiped away as easily as spiders' webs — and they are acutely aware of it. There are old, old leaders who should step down, as Leopold S. Senghor did gracefully in Senegal at the beginning of this year. Though Julius Nyerere is only 58, he is known to be thinking of stepping aside, but, from all I gather, he cannot find anyone who wants to

take the ruin he presently rules.
One day, Africa will feed itself, and maybe all of us. A lot of it has the potential for great prosperity — Nigeria and Cameroon, for in-stance, both of which have oil (And both of which have declined to play host to the OAU summit, ostensibly because they "can't afford it.") There are some remarkable nations and leaders. In the interest of national unity, Sudan's president, Gaafar Nimeiri, having survived several coup attempts, has installed in substantive positions in the government many

stance, the president is Samuel K. Doe, a 29year-old Army master sergeant who did not finish high school, but the students chose not to denigrate their leader's lack of education. Those I spoke with saw it as making him receptive to a new constitution they would help to write. Sgt. Doe had asked for suggestions, and the students were hot at work on a bill of

In Zaire, a year ago, as Pope John Paul II was flying in, President Mobum Sese Seko closed the universities and ordered the students back to their villages out of fear they might disrupt the pope's visit. The students were even given a handful of bills, purportedly traveling money, though most seemed to regard it as a bribe.

But the bulk of the students didn't go home. Nor did they demonstrate. There had been demonstrations earlier, with students charging that corruption and mismanagement on the part of the government was responsible for Zaire's 200-percent annual inflation rate and 50-percent unemployment rate. But when Pope John Paul was there, the students were part of a crowd, a million strong, that showed up to celebrate Sunday Mass.

On that muggy morning, an aide brought the Bible up the altar, dropped to one knee and held it open before the pope. The pope stood, found his place in his holy book and began to read. The celebrants could not hear. The pope gave his microphone a rap, said a word or two, struck it again and sat back down, A dozen technicians, Zairians representing the electronics company that had wired the place for sound, tore apart the altar looking for a short. They were orange T-shirts and bore transistor cassette players blaring disco music. The pope, in his sparkling vestments, paid them no mind. In a half-hour, the repairs apparently complete, the pope began again, ound he could not hear himself coming back on the amplifiers, gave the mike another rap and sat down. The technicians with the portable music and the loud shirts returned. The crowd kept its place, and the pope kept his. But Mobutu Sese Seko, leader of one of the more corrupt regimes in Africa, squirmed on his throne behind the pope and scowled impa-

A Bull's-Eye

Africa is so vast. For the last few minutes, I have been amusing myself with an old state-side traveler's game, throwing a dart at a map, as an aid to remembrance. When the dart hits an African country I've seen close up, I summon up a vignette.

Thwack! The dart strikes the bull's-eye: the

Central African Republic. It was the Central African Empire when I was there in September, 1979, and the emperor, Jean Bedel Bokassa, a brutal dictator and maybe a cannibal as well, had just been overthrown. The quickest way to get there from East Africa was to make a connection in Paris. Having done that, I pitched up in Bangui, the capital, to find a happy people and an acceptable hotel. Down from the hotel, fishermen plied the flat, gray Ubangi River in dugout cances, using paddles carved in the shape of elm leaves. Children, their shoulder blades sharp as chicken wings, laughed in the waters along the shore. Peddlers came along with mounted butterflies as big as catchers' mitts. After a week, my clothes had begun to smell. Then there came a providential knock at the door, and a cheerful voice sang out, "Blanchisserie, monsieur." Thank God, I thought, and handed over everything but the dirty cotton shirt on my back — the same skimpy cloth I ended up wearing back to Nairobi through a Peris frost I never say Nairobi through a Paris frost. I never saw

those clothes again.

One of my fondest memories is of another African turning point — Zimbabwe in January, 1980, during the cease-fire and the election campaign. After years of war and restricted transfer and could be ed travel, people could move again. The roads were thick with black hitchbikers on a birdchirping Saturday when Hugh Bajilla and his cousin, Joseph Masuku, and I drove the 300 miles (480 kilometers) from Salisbury to their home town, Bulawayo. In seven years, Mr. Bajilla had managed the trip home only once,

FOR A MAXIMUM RETURN TIME INVESTED.

International Herald Tribune Me've for nous in your

and Mr. Masuku hadn't managed to get back at all. They were joyful, boisterous, on the cusp of a new world. "The white man came here too soon," Mr. Masuku hollered into the wind. "We were in our own Iron Age. The Zimbabwe ruins — the 14th century, mind you - we were building toward the moon." And at the edge of town, Mr. Masuku screamed, "Ngilapha bobaba sengifikile," which is Sindebele for "My parents are here. I have arrived." I

could hear my heart in my ears. Moving with the dart, my thoughts turn to 20th-century Nigeria. Stepping off a plane in Lagos is like stepping into a riot — traffic. pollution and a world of hawkers who are everywhere in the jammed alleys and streets. Get-ting onto an internal flight in Nigeria is a madhouse. Because the national airline overbooks, there are fistlights for boarding passes. To calm the fighting passengers, more boarding passes are given out than the planes have seats. When the flight is called, there is a foot race out the door, down the tarmac, up the ramp and into the plane, where another brawl breaks out. For a flight to Kano, about 700 miles north of Lagos, a woman muscled up to the counter with a chicken and a goat. "No goats," the ticket agent said. "Since when no goats?" the woman asked. "No goats, no cows, no sheep." "What about chickens?" "Chickens OK." The goat was set loose, the chicken rode in the crook of the woman's arm through a successful foot race, and then the chicken flew in comfort to Kano, clucking and defecating

Ancient Sideshows

The dart game is over. The movers have unarmed me and furled away the map. That leaves the immediate surroundings, Kenya, where, for all its towering modernity, ancient sideshows still abide. Not long ago, a crow flew through an office window in Nairobi, busting the glass and killing itself. The crow just set a fatal course, stuck with it and came crashing through on a dive-bombing slant that took off the top of its skull. It flopped on its ribs in shards of glass, frantically beat one good wing against the broken one; then, with a black eye blazing toward the ceiling, the crow

trembled a second and died. The office messenger was first upon the scene. He was horrified — he took sick at once. In his mind, the bird's death was a curse. The spirits were out of the bag, he said, and the spirits would take his life. A janitor was called to sweep up the dead and the debris. The messenger went home to die, but didn't.

It was touch and go there for a while, though. The messenger weakened, weakened again — grew so light in weight you could not hear his footfalls. His voice grew thin, too, and high and faint as a soft wind. It sounded like



Two boys grope for leftover food after lunch distribution at a kitchen in Uganda.

there was dry rot down in the bellows somewhere. He was ailing in a terrible way, and he put the blame on a witch doctor whose path he once had crossed - an evil man, the messenger said, saying nothing more. Outside the office, money was changing hands, potions were consumed, poultices were affixed, livestock was sacrificed to save the life of the messenger. He began to get better by inches. The vertebrae in his spine straightened themselves back into a vertical line. All of a sudden, the worst was gone. Today, there is a messenger in Nairobi with a respectful, whispery voice and a story so deep within him it couldn't be got out

There are also, today in Nairobi, thousands of Kenyans who would not appreciate such a tale, illustrating as it does a certain backwardness they have gone far beyond. Educated, so-phisticated, they are not beholden to spirits. Sitting in the green garden, hearing a snatch of song from the dirt road that runs by in back of the bougainvillea, I recall the tale and tell it, not with malice, but with appreciation for the two societies that a visitor, for a fleeting time, still lives between in Africa. Here in the garden, where we kept a mongoose twice, a monkey once, seems a fitting place to part. The movers are gone. They took with them, stacked neatly in a crate, the notebooks.

Notice of Mandatory Redemption

The Rural and Industries Bank of Western Australia ("the Bank")

A\$30,000,000 61/2 per cent. Guaranteed A\$/DM Bonds due 1987

1. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN pursuant to the provisions of the Trust Deed dated 10th August 1972 constituting the above Bonds, that A\$3,000,000 nominal of the Bonds is due for mandatory redemption on 15th August 1981. Pursuant to Clause 5(B) of the Terms and Conditions Applicable to the Bonds, 1,740 Bonds have been purchased by the Bank and A\$1,740,000 has been credited against the amount due for redemption.

2. The serial numbers of the Bonds drawn for redemption are as follows: —

9 1706 3101 4517 6205 7707 9163 10852 12282 17219 18172 19294 20187 21317 22198 23106 24092 25265 26601 27716 28840

31	1747	3133	4521	6256	7712	9175	10865	12302	17235	19190	19304	20751	21365	22205	23122	24122	25285	26627	27743	28931
100	1765	3140	4528	6280	7746		10866						21381						27763	
114	1772	3178	4561	6332	7790	9211	10889		17267			20303	21393	22250	23167	24179	25294	26640	27787	
121	1776	3185	4563	6373	7832	9227	10891	12916		18219		20311	21407	22264	23176	241B3	25321	26660	27802	
174	1789	3237	4577	6384	7849	9234	10892	12946					21424					26722	27809	29015
185	1828	3270	4604	6423	7850	9251	10896	13013	17286				21436					26742		
186	1844	3279	4605	6431	7872	9254	10902	13031	17291				21450				25329	26755	27853	29039
210	1845	3315	4654	6473	7873		10999	13056	17324	18257	19421	20363	21452	22314	23193	24241	25345	26762	27863	29044
258	1852	3316	4667	6488	7909	9287	11003	13057		18267	19426	20382	21453	22337	23216	24248	25417	26773	27864	
261	1870	3318	4582	6502	7937	9289	11009	13384	17377	18289	19429		21463					26786		
266	1883	3321	4701	6538	7946		11100	13435	17378		19434		21478				25436		27872	
277	1899	3329	4712	6577	7948			1345B			19467		21492					26824		
278	1901	3372	4716	6594	7963			13609			19469		21494	22400	23271	24393	25485	26845		
290	1910	3422	4727	6635	7978		11172	13616			19470		21497							
307	1961	3434	4744	6641	8013		11202	13626	17475		19488		21500	22431	23278	24414				
321	1972	3443	4752	6697	8057		11223		17495		19513		21501			24421				
333	2016	3493	4770	6721	8077		11399		17498		19522		21522 21539				25511 25587		27969 27994	
358	2139	3567	4784	6724	8090		11415		17499		19526 19529		21555				25630			29196
360	2147	3579	4797	6751	8102		11453	13711 14052			19530		21576					26905		
371	2155 2166	3593 3596	4808 4813	6756 6765	8114 8181								21588					26962		
388		3653	4839	6778	8191		11512	14073		18468		20075	21606	22570	23414	24537				
446 640	2181 2214	3676	4888	6818	8203		11593		17601				21615					26987		29250
649	2219	3698	4910	6828	8336			14080					21632							
690	2220	3710	4923	6857	8397			14172					21653							
696	222B	3715	4939	6882	8425			14174			19565		21657				25772			29340
702	2229	3723	4940	6937	8477						19580		21667							29366
771	2234	3725	4961	6946	8510	9524		14204		18555			21688	22665	23524	24681	25878			29423
778	2291	3731	4984	6950	8529	9530	11734	14210	17800	18565	19607	20820	21691	22669	23530	24690	25981	27072	28186	29431
789	2303	3755	4989	6956	8531		11752		17821	18585	19613		21693					27080		29440
803	2304	3807	5029	6960	8546		11760		17824	18659			21710			24706		27118		29469
834	2325	3836	5106	6961	8551	9595	11762	14598		18668			21728					27203		2947Û
983	2326	3909	5112	6968	8585			14601		18673		20923		22686				27219		29521
1069	2331	3939	5120	7007	8587		11B25	14622		18690		20934		22699		24777		27230		29528 29544
1100	2336	3952	5129	7011	8603		11858		17918	18725			21778 21779				26050			295 5 4
1172	2340	4025	5161	7037	8609			14637 14772		18732			21793					27281		29551
1374 1378	2345 2360	4055 4092	5178 5213	7081 7103	8620 8623				17939	18784			21827			24896	26127		28322	29552
1421	2668	4094	5228	7105	8635			14777					21832				26155		28405	29578
1462	2672	4142	5273	7141	8636			14780				21012			23760		26199		28436	29584
1475	2724	4221	5295	7157	8655				17958			21014		22823		24957	26249		28448	29617
1490	2749	4222	5298	7271	8670		12091		17970	18849	19817	21019	21867	22838	23823	24959		27352	28480	29685
1511	2759	4224	5306	7379	8678	9744	12092	15529	18001				21870			25003	26303		28500	29726
1529	2779	4242	5310	7384	8709		12096		18014				21900		23838	25019	26305			29740
1542	2780	4264	5311	7388	8723								21925	22936		25020		27427		29761
1564	2816	4265	5332	7423	8728		12109					21098		22953	23855	25033	26325		28559	29774
1569	2888	4277	5338	7430	8761								21944	22963	23951		26331			29781
1574	2943	4295	5356	7439	8785		12149					21112	21960	22969	23967	25040	26357		28568	29858 29864
1579	2947	4332	5380	7459	8831			16933 16953		19030	20004	21119	21961 21963	22378	23972 2397B			27513 27611		29868
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1659	2994	4480	6020	7525	9053	10638							22083			25205	26478			29943
1660	3011	4486	6052	7569	9079		12252	17088	18159	19180	20117	21266	22118	23053	24040					29947
1676	3018	4490	6068	7575	9083	10695	12261	17108	18160	19194	20141	21268	22154	23054	24043	25230	26509	27678	28772	29950
1678	3068	4492	6080	7597	9107	10696	12269	17165	18164	19232	20167	21284	22157	23073	24050	25233	26523	27684	28801	29974
1684	3079	4516	6160	7633	9143	10830	12272	17177	18165	19267	20170	21308	22162	23085	24066	25236	26575	27698	28832	29978
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3. Interest in respect of the Bonds to be redeemed shall cease to accrue on the redemption date and will be payable to that date in accordance with the Terms and Conditions Applicable to the Bonds.

3. Interest in respect of the Bonds to be redeemed shall cease to accrue on the redemption date and will be payable to that date in accordance with the Terms and Conditions Applicable to the Bonds.

4. Payment of principal will be made at the rate of A\$1,000 or, at the option of the bearer, DM3783.10 for each Bond.

5. Payment of Bonds to be redeemed in Australian Dollars will be made upon presentation and surrender thereof, together with all Coupons appertaining thereto maturing subsequent to the redemption date, at the main office of the National Bank of Australian in London or, at the option of the bearer, at the main office of The Chase Manhattan Bank N.A. in London ("the Principal Paying Agent") or at its other offices, or at the other banks, set out below.

6. Payment of Bonds to be redeemed in Deutsche Marks at the option of the bearer will be made upon presentation and surrender thereof, together with all Coupons appertaining thereto maturing subsequent to the redeemption date, at the option of the bearer will be made upon presentation and surrender thereof, together with all Coupons appertaining thereto maturing subsequent to the redeemption date, at the option of the bearer will be made upon presentation and surrender thereof, together with all Coupons appertaining thereto maturing subsequent to the redeemption date, at the option of the bearer, at the main office of the Principal Paying Agent or at its other offices, or at the other banks, set out below.

7. FOR PAYMENT IN DEUTSCHE MARKS, THE BONDS AND COUPONS APPERTAINING THERETO MUST BE DEPOSITED WITH THE PAYING AGENT FROM WHOM PAYMENT IS REQUIRED (TOGETHER WITH WRITTEN INSTRUCTIONS, WHICH SHALL BE DEEMED TO BE IRREVOCABLE, THAT SUCH PAYMENT SHALL BE MADE IN DEUTSCHE MARKS) NOT LESS THAN FOURTEEN DAYS PRIOR TO THE DATE OF MANDATORY REDEMPTION.

8. Bonds and Coupons shall be surrendered at the following offices:—

The National Bank of Australasia Limited, The Chase Manhattan Bank N.A. 6 Tokenhouse Yard,
London EC2

Coleman Street,
London EC2 2HD,

Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale, 56 Friedrichstrasse.

The Chase Manhattan Bank N.A. One New York Plaza, 14th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10081,

The Chase Manhattan Bank N.A., Banque de Commerce S.A., 41 Rue Cambon, 51/53 Avenue des Arts, Brussels 1040.

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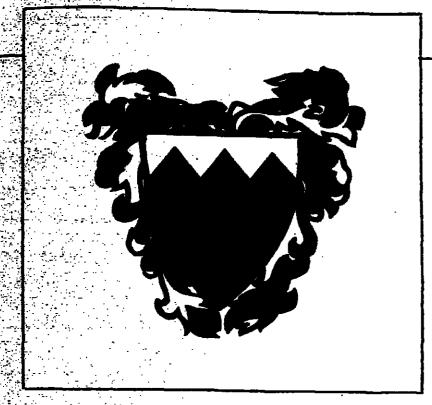
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Center of Commerce, a Cradle of Civilization

By Ken Whittingham

BAHRAIN, a small archipelago in the heart of the Gulf just off the coast of Saudi Arabia, is an important center of finance, trade and commerce. Although its rise to prominence may seem to be recent, Bahrain has no need of gim-

This group of islands that together form the modern state of Bahrain has been a center of trade and commerce, and a cradle of civilization. Bahrain is apparently the site of the ancient civilization of Dilmun, which, it seems, was betterknown to the Sumerians, Babylonians and Assyrians than modern Bahrain is to many people today.

Alexander the Great knew enough about Bahrain to plan an expedition of conquest, but he died before the chance arose, and only coins bearing his head landed in Bahrain. Outside the village of Aali is one of the most extraordinary eyards known to man — mile upon mile of tumuli, relics of a long-gone civilization.

In the early years of the Islamic Empire, Bahrain was the name given to both the islands and what is now the eastern province of Saudi Arabia — the new Bahrain-Saudi Arabia causeway has history on its side. In this region, in the ninth century, the rebel Carmathians brought independence from the caliphs of Baghdad, for a time.

In the 16th and 17th centuries, Portuguese fought Persians for the right to control the land until in 1782 the al-Khalifa

family began its rule, which continues under its the present emir, Sheikh Isa bin Sulman al-Khalifa.

In the 19th century, Bahrain was vital to British plans to control and dominate the Gulf, and so, in treaties, Britain pledged to defend Bahrain in return for exclusive control of its economic interests — i.e., oil. But in the end it was the Americans in the form of Caltex who produced the oil in

Over the centuries, Bahrain's income has depended on varrow the centuries, Battain's income has depended on varied products such as dates, copper, pearls, prawns, oil and now aluminum and gas products. What the Bahrainis have learned from their long history is that, provided that the contacts are maintained with the outside world, provided that the island is a center for international and regional trade and commerce, and provided that all its eggs are not in one bas-ket, it will survive, for it has survived as a civilization much longer than most of its neighbors.

Adaptability

A sense of history, coupled with a strong educational system, has endowed the Bahrainis with a self-confidence that is immediately apparent to the foreign visitor, in comparison with other states in the Gulf. The Bahraini wants to tell you about his country, but he is also eager to learn about yours the process of learning and acting on that knowledge is a part

Flexibility and adaptability based on confidence are the

keys to the speed at which Bahrain has developed, not just in terms of concrete structures and imported technology but in finding new ways of building relations fitted to a new age, and of finding solutions to problems of the future before they occur. The traditional boat builder does not throw up his hands in despair as the fishing industry declines; he finds a new market for his skills by making models for tourists. Most importantly, he wants to work and he know on marking for importantly, he wants to work and he keeps on working for in this lies his self-respect. For those whose impression of the Gulf is based not on

experience but on pictures conjured up by the popular media seeking sensation or romanticism, Bahrain is a dramatic surprise. Although it has desert sands, it also has oases and farms and it is remarkably green. There are few camels and even fewer Cadillacs, most people preferring more modest forms of transport, as this is not one of the fabulously wealthy countries.

Bahrainis are the most hospitable of people. For the visi-tor, entertainment abounds but within the traditional limits of an Islamic country. It is a deeply religious country, where the principles of Islam hold sway not because of the force of

law but because of the people themselves.

Bahrain looks like an oasis, and in many ways it is an oasis among the Gulf states — a center of education, of financial operations and of a determination to establish cooperation among the states of the region. Bahrain knows about survival, and knows from experience the importance of friendship,

BAIRAIN

A SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

JULY, 1981

A Country Pledged to Cooperation

THIS ARCHIPELAGO is at the heart of the Gulf geographically, politically and economically. Although an oil producer like its neighbor states, Bahrain has limited reserves and, at present production rates of about 50,000 barrels a day, its onshore field will last about 20 years at most. Thus the state does not have the vast surplus incomes characteristic of most of the neighboring Gulf states.

The lack of instant wealth is in part the reason why Bahrain is quite different from its neighbors while having many similarities. The state, with about 350,000 inhabitants, is densely populated, compared with Qatar or the United Arab Emirates. More than 70 percent are Bahrami nationals, the reverse of the situation in neighboring states. Additionally, Bahrainis have long had a relatively high standard of education, which, coupled with the na-tion's long heritage, has created a social envi-

ronment unique in the region.

The lack of great wealth, the availability of ower and the educational standards have made Bahrain the most socially advanced state in the region, and a logical center for many of industrial and educational for the region as a whole. Bahrain itself is committed to cooperation with its richer neighbors, requiring their finance for developme and their markets for its industrial growth. Although it is wrong to see Bahrain purely as a service center for the industrial growth of its neighbors, because the nation itself has en-tered the industrial world, nonetheless the major developments in Saudi Arabia and the U.A.E. are providing a lot of support for the Bahraini economy.

Regional cooperation is vital for two reasons, Information Minister Tariq al-Moayyed said. First, he said, the rest of the world already thinks of the region as a unit, ignoring the differences, and since there are more simlarities than differences it makes sense for the region to stand together. Second, cooperation will help economically and in turn will assist social development — and social and industri-al security is the key to the security of the region. It was for this reason, he said, that the Gulf Cooperation Council was formed. "In the military field, cooperation and coordinated planning have been taking place for many years, but the new council is designed to coorthe government activity in every specialized field, and to produce more freedom of movement and joint commercial activity."

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Bahrain has a good record in that respect. Other Gulf nationals are free to work in the state and to purchase land if they wish, and a lot of Bahrain's trained manpower has worked in other Gulf states, especially in education. The real problem, the information minister stid, is to ensure that the whole region develops in a balanced way and that everyone knows the entire region is benefiting.

Bahrain faces domestic problems because it cannot afford to give its people the kinds of facilities and huxuries enjoyed in neighboring ates. But the information minister emphaized that Bahrain has been stable despite problems in surrounding countries because every Bahraini has benefited in some way from the oil wealth, however limited. Standards of living have risen and, through subsidized housing and health and education programs, most of the population has been drawn into the pro-

cess of development. He believes that this is why, despite a few demonstrations among the Shiite population of Iranian origin during the early days of the franian revolution, there has been no threat of the revolution being imported to Bahrain. Revolution means less jobs and more trou-

Although there is no evidence of support for that has taken place in Iran, this does not mean that Bahrainis are not proud of the resurgence of Islam, which is of course largely due to the financial power of the Islamic world derived from oil. As Mr. al-Moayyed pointed out, there is nothing new in the conflict be-tween religion and state, and he cited the activities of the Moslem Brotherhood in Egypt 50

YERTS 880. This conflict does not exist in Bahrain, the minister said: "Here we have a different simation. We have experienced development and industrialization, and the money has filtered through without in any way affecting Islamic principles. Indeed the government is often crit-

cized for being too Islamic." Moreover, he said that the decentralization of power in the country means that more and more people have a share in government as Bahrain seeks out its own form of democracy. Top administration is as much in the hands of department directors as ministers, and they represent wide sectors of the population. **—KEN WHITTINGHAM**



BAHRAIN CELEBRATED this year the 50th anniversary of its electricity company with a ceremony attended by the emir, Sheikh Isa bin Sulman al-Khalifa (above, center). About \$100 million has been allocated for electricity and water desaliniza-

Work Skills Are Becoming A Major Source of Wealth

BAHRAIN has long considered its most valuable asset to be its people. And as the country has a greater population density than its neighbors, the government has moved ahead with its policy of educating and training its youth so that they can take full control of every aspect of the economy in the not-too-

Lacking the vast wealth of some oil-producing states, Bahrain cannot afford to support an idle population, and it is viewed as imperative for development that people work. This in part was the reason for the decision in the mid-1960s to begin industrialization, capitalizing on natural gas resources, on a laborintensive basis, while other states were concentrating on capital-intensive industry.

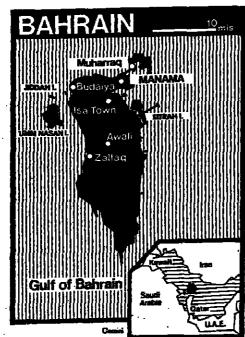
The main products of that industrialization policy were Aluminium Bahrain (ALBA), originally set up by a consortium of foreign companies but now owned 57 percent by the government and 20 percent by Sandi Arabia; and the Arab Ship Repair Yard (ASRY), established in 1977 by the Organization of Arab Petroeum Exporting Countries.

ASRY's work force of 1,280 is 57.1-percent Bahraini nationals, many of whom join the company having completed their secondary education. The company has a special training unit within its complex, and an enormous training workshop, so that apprentices acquire theoretical and practical skills while working for the company. In the workshop, where they learn welding, riveting, plate-cutting and other crafts, the trainees are provided with simulated conditions to accustom them to the difficult positions needed for working on a giant tanker

Sent to Europe

Public relations officer Ahmad Abdullah said that local, trained manpower was vital to the success of the project, and that the best trainees were sent to the home base of ASRY's management company, Lisnave of Portugal, or to other places in Europe, not only to study practical aspects of the work but also technical and managerial skills.

At ALBA, Bahrain's huge aluminum smelter complex, 77 percent of the 2,000 employees are



nationals, and in the last 12 months the success of training programs for management means that two out of six senior managers are Bahraini and that some divisions within the

(Continued from Page 8S)

Nation Moving to Attract Tourists

WHEN PEOPLE talk about visiting the W Gulf for business, they invariably men-tion Bahrain as the place they like to visit

Visitors from all over the world have been coming to this comparatively tiny island state for many years. They talk of the excellent facilities, the more liberal attitudes and the social life. But few talk of visiting the area on holiday — a pity, because a long weekend or a break in transit would give people a chance to discover that there is more to the country than business.

The number of arrivals in Bahrain in 1979 was 404,032, which included five types of visitors. Tourists from the Gulf, the rest of the Middle East, the United States and Europe to-taled 129,016. Arabic and non-Arabic busi-nessmen totaled 90,203. Those in transit (six hours) totaled 67,644. Also, 26,176 Arabic and non-Árabic people came to visit their families, and 90,993 workers arrived.

There are about 35 tourism offices and souvenir shops, 15 tourist restaurants and 20 tourist guides in Bahrain. Taxi drivers and hotel staff have even taken special courses to make themselves more aware of the particular needs of tourists. Tour operators are being encouraged to set up shop in Bahrain, and places are being created specifically for tourists.

Main Island

Only six of Bahrain's islands have populations of any significance, the largest being Bahrain Island, where the capital, Manama, is located. The others are Muharraq, the site of the international airport, which is linked by a causeway to the main island; Sitrah and Nibih Salih to the east; and Jiddah and Umm Nasan to the west. There are accommodations to suit most pocketbooks and, with two new luxury hotels to open soon, there should be at least 3,500 rooms available in luxury properties by he end of 1982.

Bahrain, through the Ministry of Information, is taking a serious look at the possibilities of attracting tourists from all over the world. Tariq al-Mozyyed, the minister of information, is the major force behind the introduction of tourism, and he sees a bright future for its growth, although he said that it would be slow and controlled. "I feel that to look after one person well is far better than to look after 10 people in a mediocre way and to disappoint

Moayyed wants to persuade them to stay a bit longer when their business is done. "Most people come to the Gulf or Saudi Arabia and stop in Bahrain on their way down or on their way back home," he said. "Perhaps they want to



Craftsman mending fishing nets.

write up a report, rest, do a little more business. It is because of the high cost of air fares from Europe and expensive hotel accommoda-tions that businessmen will be our first target. It is also the aspect of tourism which can be developed fastest.

The minister is concerned about the high cost of getting to Bahrain and the cost of the best hotels. He has often criticized the state's hotels for being overpriced and the airlines noncompetitive. "My ministry is spending a lot of money on promoting tourism in Bahrain and until hoteliers, airline people and travel agents begin to help us, we will continue to have a tough job," he said.

Special Fares

The airlines have introduced special fares within the Gulf, and nominal discounts between Bahrain and Europe are now available. Also, with so many hotel beds available, room rates are showing signs of coming down. A number of hotels are also offering weekend packages with substantial discounts.

Some hotels want to introduce special rates for people transiting through Bahrain who want to spend a few nights there. Because of States, Bahrain could prove more popular for long weekends. One hotel has arranged special rates for groups of U.S. visitors from Saudi Arabia who come for long weekends.

"Perhaps visitors could combine a bit of

shopping with sight-seeing, but I think that the main attraction will be to experience some-where and something different and to sample some of the many special attractions intro-duced by the hotels," Mr. al-Moayyed said.

Internationally known artists appear regu-larly at hotels and restaurants and often are the nucleus around which a weekend package is promoted.

The Department of Tourism in Bahrain works in conjunction with many other departments and ministries and forms the link between these authorities, hotels, restaurants and tour operators. There is currently a move to beautify Rahrain. There are plans to provide more beaches in addition to the existing good facilities and to build a mini-Riviera. There are also three or four attractive public gardens, in-cluding the luxurious Water Gardens.

Archaeology

Tourists with an interest in history and archaeology can visit the many ancient sites, including the Suq al Khamis mosque, Portuguese Fort, Shaikh Farir Fort and the Qalat ad-Diwan (used today as the police headquarters), and the tumuli, of which there are an estimated 100,000 scattered throughout Bahrain's northern half. The Sumerians of the third millennium B.C. wrote of Dilmun as a place of mythology — the land of immortality, the meeting place of the gods — and as the home of the Sumerians' ancestors. They also described it as a large trading base from which ships carried to Ur copper, gold, diorite, ivory and high-quality woods

The discoveries at the lower levels of the Qalaat al-Bahrain (north of the Budaiya Road) excavation, coupled with an inscription dug up by a British amateur archaeologist, Capt. Du-rand, 80 years previously, indicate that 4,000 or 5,000 years ago, Bahrain island was the fabled Dilmun.

Ali town is the home of Bahrain's small traditional pottery industry, using clay dug up in the hills around Rifaa. The village potter sits in a makeshift shelter in a slight depression peddling a wheel at waist level. The pottery is mainly utilitary — dishes, jugs and bowls. No satisfactory method of glazing the pottery has yet been found. Finished pieces are dried in the sun, then fired in the tumuli ovens, which are also used to manufacture lime for use as

The Ministry of Information, aware that some of the traditional handicrafts are disappearing, is particularly interested in sponsoring the surviving craftsmen. Dhow builders can be found at Muharraq, where some of the original methods are still employed. In a de-

(Continued on Page 10S)













minister; Sheikh Hamad bin Isa al-Khalifa, heir apparent; Youssef Shirawi, minister of industry/development, and Tariq al-Moayyed, information minister.

Islands' Educational Systems Setting Pace in Region

THE LONGEST-ESTABLISHED and most sophisticated educational system in the Gulf has made Bahrain the powerhouse of intellectualism in the region's rapid development

The first formal primary school, Madrasat al Hidaya-al Khalifiya, in Muharraq was opened in 1919, nearly half a century before formal education was introduced into neighboring states. The school was set up by Sheikh Abdullah bin Isa al-Khalifa, then the ruler, after he visited Britain and was impressed by school facilities there. To this day there is a strong influence of British educational systems and ideas in the Bahraini program.

Many senior government officials through-out the Gulf states — including Ghazi Ghossi-bi, minister of industry and electricity in Saudi Arabia, and Issa bin Ghanem al Kuwari, minister of information in Qatar — received their basic schooling in Bahrain, and it is a debt that has not been forgotten. Bahrain's role as the educational center of the Gulf was confirmed by all the states of the region recently when it was decided that the new Gulf university should be built there. Construction has begun.

Most of the Gulf states now have extensive higher education programs, including universi-ties. Ali Fakhro, the Bahraini minister of health and the acting minister of education, explained why there was a need for another

Future Leaders

In the first place, he said, the new university, in which there will be students from all the Gulf states, will provide an opportunity for future leaders to get to know each other at a

crucial age and, of course, to understand one another's way of thinking. "There is a big dif-ference," he said, "in the relations between ministers who merely meet occasionally and those who are classmates. Second, the minister said, the Gulf universi-

ty is intended to be experimental and innovative: "We want to get away from the classical academic pattern and introduce new approaches relevant to our particular situation and needs in the Gulf." He noted, however, that the extent to which experimentation will be possible will depend on the board of trustees representing the member states and on the availability of staff. But the minister is convinced that a regional university will be less subject to domestic pressures than national

Education in some of the Gulf countries encounters problems because coeducation is forbidden and certain scientific subjects are taboo. In Bahrain, where education for girls was introduced in the 1920s, coeducation is not uncommon, especially at higher education levels, where it is simply not economically feasible to provide parallel teaching structures. Cost was the third reason cited by Mr. Fa-

khro for the establishment of the Gulf university, in that no state had enough students to justify high levels of specialization in the costly scientific and technical fields. But he said that a regional university would be catering to a population of about 25 million.

The growth of the university sector in Bahrain and elsewhere in the Gulf is allowing a gradual reduction in the number of students sent abroad for advanced studies - a process

that becomes more costly every year, especially in Britain, which was once favored by Bahrain.

Bahrain has the University College. In an experiment this year, the college is negotiating with foreign universities to allow students to complete their certificate in the use of English, and perhaps the first two years of a degree course, before going abroad for completion of the degree course. The authorities believe that this will not only reduce costs but reduce the effects of cultural shock.

As part of the state program to develop its valuable manpower resources, the Ministry of Education is putting more emphasis on technical education, to meet the needs of industrial-

Last year, the government instituted a pro-gram called "Train 10,000." High school students who had completed the ninth grade were invited to choose a technical or vocational specialization; options include commerce, secretarial skills, basic engineering, technical stud-ies and health studies. New facilities are being offered for training in agricultural subjects, health work and, because of the expansion of the hotel sector, catering. There are plans for the creation of a school of printing and allied

The target of 10,000 was set for 1985, but Mr. Fakhro reports that is is already being achieved. The Gulf Polytechnic, the logical extension of the work begun in the schools, has such a démand for places that two shifts a day have to be provided to give all students a With a population of about 350,000, Bahrain has 81,000 students — 23 percent of the nation. Education is compulsory up to the intermediate level, but Mr. Fakhro said that it has not been necessary to use legal force as most parents are eager for their children to be educated. He estimated that 95 percent of eligible children regularly attend school, with only a few families in the remote villages keeping their children away. In the past, the government had stressed the need to get all children to school, but now the quantity is no problem, rather the quality, Mr. Fakhro said.

An obvious way to improve quality is to improve teaching standards and this, the minister said, is the main function of the University College of Bahrain. All students who so wish are given the opportunity to take up teaching at appropriate levels. Students returning to Bahrain with bachelor's degrees are sent to the college to acquire a diploma in education, while students at the college who have completed the two-year teacher training course will be given the chance to continue studies for degrees. The aim is that in the not-too-distant future all teachers should hold degrees and teaching qualifications, even at the primary school level.

The minister knows that it will take at least 0 years for Bahrain to staff its system at the level required with nationals, but it can be done, he said. In the meantime, Bahrain, which has supplied teaching staff to many countries in the region, will have to rely to some extent on teachers from countries like Egypt, Jordan

- KEN WHITTINGHAM

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Arab Banking Corporation was established on 17th January, 1980 in Bahrain by Emiri Decree Law No. 2, as a Bahraini Joint Stock Company.

The creation of the Arab Banking Corporation was motivated by the fact that Arab banks had established a presence in the international market, but had not achieved the major role which they deserved. They were restricted in their activities by their capital structure, which did not allow them to absorb deposits of a sizeable amount. The need for a major institution to provide the services of a clearing bank has been justified by the scale of Arab money available. Arab Banking Corporation having overcome this obstacle can now take its place among the world's leading financial institutions.

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Status Rises as a World Financial Center

BAHRAIN'S status as a world financial center is no longer a question mark — it is a fact. Sixty major banks operate offshore banking units (OBUs) in the island, and a further five have been granted licenses but have not be-

Total deposits at the end of the first quarter amounted to just less than \$40 billion. With work due to start on the Saudi Arabia-Bahrain causeway, and Sandi Arabia's third five-year plan under way, the OBUs are looking for a welcome period of prosperity after the diffi-cult experience of 1979.

The presence of more than 30 representative offices of major banks that do not yet operate as OBUs and six leading money brokerage firms has given Bahrain --with its strategic location and its time zone forming a bridge be-tween Hong Kong and London -an important status in the world money markets.

But the director of the Bahrain Monetary Agency, Abdullah Saif, stresses that the nation is not inter-ested in drawing business indis-criminately into the region. Strict criteria are applied regarding a bank's status, capital, experience and quality of staff. More impor-tantly, since a moratorium was declared on new licenses in 1979, a major criterion has become the lo-cation of the parent bank. Bahrain for numerous reasons is concerned now to broaden the market into untouched geographical regions rather than being too dependent on Western banks.

Building Ties

This move reflects the concern of Gulf states to build close eco-nomic ties throughout the world as part of a strategy of cooperation designed to secure the future of the

Mr. Saif identifies two main advantages to the host country from the presence of the OBUs. From the purely linancial aspect, they provide a sophisticated means of recycling the vast surplus oil revenues appearing in the region, and at the same time bring into the region external finance for major development projects — a growing function, with joint venture projects becoming the norm in major industrial fields.

Just as important in Bahrain's long-term interests, however, is the training role of the foreign banks.

Abdullah Saif is pleased that a qualified cadre of Bahrainis is appearing in banking, which for the first time is being taken seriously by school graduates, and indeed training planners. Mr. Franckom ranks as the second-most popular said that there was generally a re-

profession now — perhaps taking some of the talent badly needed by

Although there is no formal training structure, the banks cooperate on a voluntary basis through the bankers association and donate on average I percent of their wage bill for the training center set up by the government. In addition to basic training, young Bahrainis are gaining the opportunity to experience high levels of international banking and they could well become an important factor in banking not only in Bahrain but all over the Gulf as the quickly ex-panding market requires higher levels of sophistication, and as the demand to reduce imported man-

Criticism

power grows.

There are fears that Bahrain is overbanked, although it must be said that this criticism was expressed three years ago — yet in the difficult period in 1979, no

the domestic economic and political strength to be a secure long-

term financial center and, with the OBUs' increasing reliance on the Saudi market, could be swept away if the Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency so decided.

But Bahraini officials point out-

what everyone in the Guif knows: that Bahrain is as important to Saudi Arabia as that state is to Bahrain. Despite the growth in the financial sector in Sandi Arabia, there is a chronic shortage of national skilled manpower that will persist given the increased demand for qualified manpower in every field. Moreover, conservative Saudi Arabia has no desire to open itself to the international community in a way that is necessary for a financial center, which Bahrain.

that cooperation in the Gulf is:

banks actually closed. Skeptics linical understanding or a strategi suggest that Bahrain does not have alliance. The efforts to create unit alliance. The efforts to create uni fied financial structures and regu lations and indeed to establish a unified currency are proceeding, and there is close cooperation between monetary agencies in the region. Clearly, if such cooperation is to become a reality, the politica pressures would be reduced by the presence of a sophsticated financial center in a state like Bahrain which does not have the financial or political power to hold its fellow

states to ransom. A number of large new construction projects for banking headquarters in Manama demon-strate the faith of major establish ed banks. As a representative of an Australian bank, relative new comers to the area, said: "There is so much happening in the area and so many opportunities for companies back home, we simply cannot afford not to be represent

—KEN WHITTINGHAM

Work Skills a Major Source of Wealth

(Continued from Page 7S) mpany are now entirely staffed

by citizens.

Tim Franckom, ALBA's training superintendent, who has long experience in the field in many parts of the world, said that

Bahrain's young people were eager and adaptable when it came to professional training. ALBA, which like ASRY has a training center with full audiovisual aids - even producing its own training films, especially on safety matters — cooperates closely with the Ministry of Education in the development of technical educa-

ALBA supported the "Train 10,000° program set up by the government last year to encourage schoolchildren to get at least a taste of industrial skills. Now, however, Mr. Franckom wants to see quality emphasized instead of quantity. "In a way, we have to go backward for a while and develop a stepping-stone system of qualifibecause, if someone wants to be trained as a technician in a modern industry like ALBA, he needs the same level of education as for university entrance, he said. This in itself creates a difficulty in that many potential industrial trainees lacking an industrial

world for academia.

The cultural problem lies at the heart of many of the difficulties of

background shun the factory

sistance in the Gulf to technical training and related manual work. — although the problem is less acute in Bahrain than in some ance to a diagnostic approach to technical work — identifying a problem, then working in a logical manner to solve it. On the basis of his experience, Mr. Franckom said, he thinks that this problem does not occur much in the Far East or Latin America but is ever present in the Middle East and Af-

Nevertheless, the problem is Bahrain, and as government programs in technical training develop, attitudes are changing and, more importantly, fathers who work in industry pass on that experience to their children, Mr. Franckom said. He pointed out, for example, that in the past it was rare to find children in Bahrain playing with mechanical toys, but that this was changing and was evidence of a wider cultural change.

Clearly, while ALBA can deal with safety training and certain levels of manual and technical training, at the higher levels stu-dents sponsored by the company have to be sent abroad to complete their qualifications. They used to be sent mainly to Britain, but rising costs there are prohibitive. The United States and Canada now are preferred, and talks are under way for an arrangement with Singa-

As all this happens, Bahrain beginning to face the problems of all industrial societies. As Bahrainis begin to take ou senior management positions with the company — and most of the candi-dates for such posts are inevitably quite young — the prospects for promotion for those who come after are reduced. In the early stages, a well-qualified Bahraini, perh the only specialist in his field could be certain to take over from a foreigner, but that does not ap-ply when a national is in the top seat. So how can ALBA or any other industry in Bahrain keep its national work force, since the temptation of higher wages in ma-jor industries growing around the Gulf will soon be dangled before

As the education process begins to take full effect, the number of people willing to undertake manual or semi-skilled labor is dwindling. In the case of ALBA, it is unlikely that there will ever be enough Bahrainis for the "hot" work to be able to drop immigrant

these problems, and it was decided in 1979 to reduce the labor force of ALBA and make it-more capitalintensive. A major expansion program will allow considerably greater output with no additional staff. The work force was out from 3,000

UNION DE BANQUES ARABES ET FRANÇAISES الإعاط المطارف العربية والفرنسية

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BALANCE SHEET AFTER APPROPRIATIONS

ASSETS	31 /12 /79	31 /12 /80	LIABILITIES	31 /12 /79	31 /12 /80
Cash, issuing houses, treasury,			Issuing houses, treasury.		
post office giro	513,436,644	987,173,083	post office gira	2,168,540,058	3,298,774,787
Benks and finance institutions			Banks and finance instinctions		
and corporations	11.055,795,967	15,171,598,497	and corporations	11,435,527,483	14,871,182,915
Treasury notes, securities received			Securities given as collateral		1.00
as collateral or bought firm	867,172,811	185,720.800	or sold firm	_	803,399,634
Credit to customers	3.074,451,010	5,009,284,277	Customers' creditor accounts	1,157,770,705	1,571,531,588
Customers current accounts,			Special savings accounts	6,705,903	77.667.128
averdrafts	58,806,800	61.552,599	Accounts payable after collection	40.586.905	99.333.531
Cheques and bills for collection	40,566,905	99,333,531	Suspense accounts, provisions	100001003	150,000,001
Suspense accounts and sundries	\$26,240,056	737,241,876	and sundries	488.236.699	846,838,719
Securities transactions	157,713,483	11.071.082	Gebanturas .	- 502,000,000	829.559.800
Securities portfolio	70.540.015	288,332,488	Superdinated loan		
Shareholdings and interests	10,010,074	100,001,700	Reserves	50,800,000	150,008,000
in subsidiaries	43.256.446	48,908,810		63,523,523	79,427,263
	,		Capitel	250,000,000	250,000,000
Fixed assets	18,897,919	19,492,232			
TOTAL ASSETS	16.222,871,256	22,617,707,375	TOTAL LIABILITIES	16.222.871.256	22.517.707.375
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BAHRAIN—

Tradition Is Maintained By Ship-Repair Activity

state, Bahrain's importance from 2,590 B.C. to the present has de-pended on its ability to communi-cate with the outside world—as archaeological evidence, available in the national museum, fully dem-

On the coast near the main market area, traditional boat builders still ply their craft, bending and shaping the planks to form the disinclive shapes of the jalbout or the sambug — generally known to the onside world as dhows — which were once used for the pearling trade but now are confined to fishing and local cargo transport. The trade is dwindling and many of the craftsmen make a better living out of building miniature replicas for the tourist trade.

But the ship tradition lives on in Bahrain. In 1977, the member states of the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC) decided that Bahrain was the right location for a drydock repair yard for the giant oil tankers, which have replaced the dhow as the familiar sight on the Gulf honzon.

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The Arab Shipbuilding and Repair Yard (ASRY) dry dock, operated under contract by LISNAVE. the Portuguese shipyard, can handie up to 50 tankers of 550,000 deadweight tons a year, as well as make many more repairs afloat at the adjoining piers. The 450,000-square-meter site was reclaimed from the sea.

Ideal Location

Bahrain is the ideal location for such a repair yard. Strategically positioned at the heart of the world's major oil-exporting region, it is passed daily by empty tankers waiting to take on loads of crude oil. Since ships must be gas-free vide jobs for Bahraini nationals. before entering the dry dock, this At present, 57.1 percent of the

TOR CENTURIES, craftsmen moment is ideal for repairs, and, when deducted from waiting time at oil terminals, the period taken in the yard does not detract from a vessel's profitability. ASY opersities, Bahram's importance from wide range of services from its ul-tramodern mechanical, plate, pipe

and electrical workshops.

In May, the Scan Bay rig owned by the Norwegian Scan Drilling Co. was the first deep-sea drilling rig to enter the dry dock. The Scan Bay rig is 310 feet high, and would normally be instead. normally be jacked up at a jetty on its own support system for repairs, but it was having instability problems. In perhaps one of the most dangerous jobs undertaken by ASRY's divers, they adjusted the blocks holding the rig in place as the dry-dock was emptied, which takes about these bours. takes about three hours.

Since October, 1977, ASRY has handled more than 400 ships — mostly giant oil tankers (VLCC) but also container and other vessels. Productivity is estimated at more than 90 percent, and capacity is booked two months ahead despite the fact that the recession in the shipping market has been se-verely affecting shipyards in other parts of the world.

Work Force

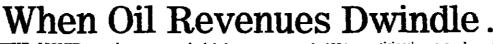
In 1980, 101 vessels were re-paired in the yard, of which 54 were dry-docked, including 37 VLCC/ULCC, which represents 12 percent of the world market for large oil carriers. Although the total number of ships was down 5 percent from the 1979 figure, staffing figures were down while productivity was up, and the company is confident that 1981 will provide a healthy return.

The reduction of manpower at ASRY is an example of the rethinking that has taken place in Bahrain's industrial policy. The shipyard was intended originally to be labor-intensive and to pro-

KEN WHITTINGHAM, who wrote most of the articles for this survey, is a British journalist who has long specialized in the Middle East as a writer and an editor.

Mr. Whittingham is a former deputy editor of Arab Month magazine, and a former news editor of the Gulf Times in Qutar. He continues to contribute as a free-lancer to numerous publications on Middle Fast affairs

His university studies focused on the Middle East, and he is fluent in Arabic - he has translated five Egyptian plays as well as official Arab documents.



THE LIQUID petroleum gas (LPG) plant set up by the Bahrain National Gas Co. (BAN-AGAS) is described by the gas company chairman, Assan Fakiro, as the "best decision the country has made."

Since the plant opened in December, 1979, it has produced 87,700 metric tons of propane and 74,100 tons of butane, of which 55,002 tons and 53,946 tons, respectively, were exported. The plant was set up at a cost of \$95 million and is owned by the Bahrain National Oil Co. (75 percent), Caltex (12½ percent) and the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (121/2 per-

BANAGAS' feedstock is provided by gas associated with petrole-um, which until recently had been burned off, and the move was indicative of Bahrain's determination, as oil reserves decline, not to allow any energy resources to be

Under Minister of Development and Industry Youssef al-Shirawi, Bahrain has forged ahead with a number of highly profitable and farsighted downstream operations that will ensure that oil-associated revenues are maintained even when revenues from oil itself currently about 70 percent of total state income - begin to fall.

Oil Refinery

The government last year acquired a 60-percent stake in the oil refinery at Sitrah, paying the for-mer owner, Caltex, \$400 million in compensation. The refinery, with a capacity of 250,000 barrels a day, takes the oil from Bahrain's onshore fields and its Abu Sa 'Fah offshore field, shared with Saudi Arabia. Four-fifths of the oil processed at the refinery comes by pipe from Saudi Arabia, including a guaranteed 100,000 barrels a day at the official selling price over a long-term contract.

ping fleets, like the United Arab Shipping Co. headquartered in Kuwaii, expand and bring their There is a wide market for the Sitrah refinery's output because there is still a lack of refining capacity in the region, especially since Iran decreased production. Most Gulf states still import refined products. Although the domestic market will decline as more refineries come on stream, the deputy minister of development and industry, Sheikh Isa Abdullah al-Khalifa, predicts that the rising cost of crude oil in the future will mean that importing countries will be forced to buy refined products from the Gulf rather than transport crude to their own refineries.

mer. Another important operation,
—KEN WHITTINGHAM also to be sited in Sitrah and

scheduled to go on stream in 1984, is the Gulf Petrochemical Industries Co. (GPIC). The agreement was signed earlier this year be-tween the three partners, Bahrain, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia.

GPIC's \$400-million petrochemicals complex will be situated on a 600,000-square-meter area of reclaimed land adjacent to the Bahrain Petroleum Co.'s jetty facility, which it will share. Its feedstock will come from Bahrain's 90-trillion-cubic-feet reserves of natural gas. The plant will be the second petrochemicals complex in the lower Gulf, follow-ing Qatar's Umm Said venture, which went on stream at the end of

Cooperation

The GPIC plant is another example of cooperation between the Gulf states to achieve balanced growth on a regional basis, as both

participating states have donestic petrochemicals projects, and Kuwait's experience in the field will be invaluable in the long term.

Gas is the key to Bahrain's industrial future as a cheap and readily available source of energy for industrial and domestic use. The state's two major industries, aluminum and ship repairs, are already users and many of the small industries being set up in Bahrain are also energy-intensive. The government is hopeful that many more industries will be attracted as energy becomes more expensive.

But gas alone is not enough, and it is the strategy of drawing in partners to finance joint ventures that is allowing Bahrain to become a stable industrial and commercial center, even though its resources are a drop in the ocean compared with those of its neighbors.

- KEN WHITTINGHAM

UPSTAIRS DOWNSTAIRS

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"BAHRAIN DOES HOWEVER HAVE SOME GOOD AND INEXPENSIVE RESTAURANTS. A MEAL FOR TWO IN THE POPULAR UPSTAIRS DOWNSTAIRS RESTAURANT, CAN COST AS LITTLE AS BD 12."

Financial Times — June 2nd 1981

NatWest in the Gulf

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BAHRAIN, THE ISLAND STATE IN THE GULF, HAS BEEN A CENTRE FOR INTERNATIONAL TRADE FOR 5000 YEARS-AND IT SHOWS!

Sheikh Daij bin

Khalifa al-Khalifa

work force of 1,280 is Arabs, large-

ly Bahraini, and the plan is to have

90 percent of the work force made

up of Bahrainis by 1985. A major

training program, begun in 1975, two years before the yard was

commissioned, takes in a regular

flow of trainees from schools and

runs upgrading courses within the

company.
The success of ASRY's manage

ment and work force has clearly

impressed its OAPEC owners.

Having been invited by the United Arab Emirates to take over the Dubai dry dock facilities — where

there are three dry docks in a mas-

sive complex — they announced last month that the Dubai and

Bahrain yards would be merged under ASRY's management. The

A unified management and mar-

keting of the two yards would

make economic sense. The Dubai

dry dock has had numerous prob-

lems with lack of adequate man-

power and underproduction. With the well-established ASRY man-

agement and marketing team and the coordinated use of the facili-

ties, there is a reasonable prospect

of economic viability for both, es-

pecially as the domestic Arab ship-

There is no doubt that, with

about 50 dry dock facilities for

large ships around the world, the

market is overcrowded — ASRY Chairman Sheikh Daij bin Khalifa

al-Khalifa has said that 12 are suf-

ficient to meet current demand. But the Gulf states have the ad-

vantage of being located on one of

the busiest and most vital shipping routes in the world, and at the end

of the long ballast haul, when re-

pairs become cost-effective for the

business to their own yards.

details are under study.

Over the centuries Bahrain has adapted to constant change — and it has prospered. Today, as the presence of over 500 international companies and more than 140 banks will testify it is simply the best place in the Gulf for foreign business operations - indeed many business houses cover the whole Middle East from their Bahrain headquarters. Here are just four of the many reasons why the elite commercial organisations of Britain, Europe, U.S.A., Japan and Australasia have made Bahrain the commercial centre

AIR COMMUNICATIONS

25 international airlines operate scheduled services through Bahrain. Bahrain is the administrative headquarters of Gulf Air which operates more than 200 domestic flights per week to other Gulf destinations.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

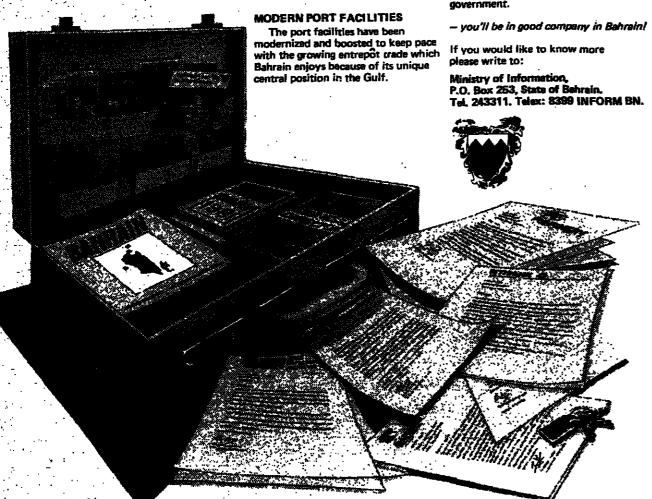
Bahrain has efficient world wide telephone, telex, telegraphy and facsimile links and an international database access service. Direct international subscriber dialing to 48 countries is available.

Astute businessmen have realized that Bahrain is the 'Gateway to the Gulf.' Bahrain's modern Mina Sulman port has played a pivotal role in this.

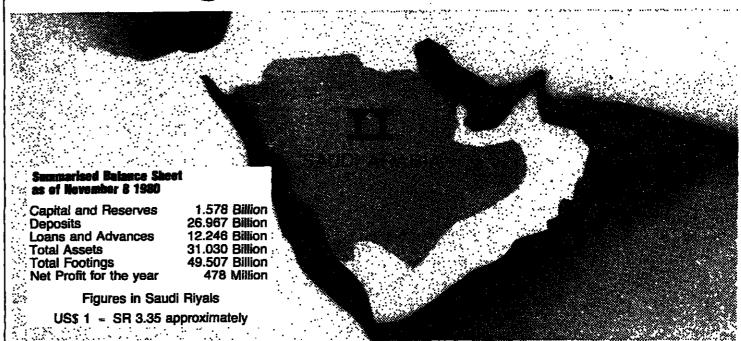
Mina Sulman port has 14 general cargo berths and 2 container berths. Last year this port handled 840 ships.

PLEASANT SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT The relaxed, secure and friendly

atmosphere of Bahrain is legendary and owes much to the island's long tradition of welcoming business visitors to its shores and its history of stable



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BAHRAIN

ON MAY 24, Sheikh Isa bin through exports, ALBA, as the Salman al-Khalifa, the emir largest industrial project and emof Bahrain, inaugurated a major extension to Aluminium Bahrain

(ALBA).

The aluminum smelting company, the first major industrial project in the Gulf, began production almost exactly 10 years before, and at the end of last year produced its millionth metric ton.

With the \$120-million plant expansion ALBA's production will be in sion, ALBA's production will be in excess of 170,000 tons, against an original capacity of 58,000 tons.

The decision to set up an aluminum smelter in Bahrain was made in October, 1968. Originally a joint project between the government of Bahrain and a number of foreign companies, mostly users of aluminum, it was conceived for three major reasons. First, Bahrain is ideally situated between the source of bauxite, western Australia, and consumers of aluminum products in the Far East, Europe and the United States. Second, Bahrain, with its abundant reserves of natural gas, could cheaply produce the electric power required for the smelting process. Third, the government, aware of its dwindling oil reserves, was eager to diversify its sources of income and at the same time to provide a new form of employment for its nationals.

In the early 1970s, the plant faced many difficulties and ac-quired something of a bad reputa-tion locally because of a number of serious accidents. This has been improved dramatically, however, and the rising prices of aluminum in 1979 set ALBA firmly on the road to success. Although the price of the metal has fallen in the first part of this year, ALBA expects exports to be valued at between \$200 million and \$250 million a year once the expansion project is

ployer, contributes more than \$540 million through salaries, rent for services and other local contracts. Its success has been vital to the acceptance of industrial development in Bahrain and the region, about which outside observers were skep-

tical for many years. ALBA has proved that it is possible to set up heavy industry in the Gulf, at the source of energy, and produce manufactured products at highly competitive prices. Although Western markets are virtually closed to ALBA's products through tariff barriers, a lively market exists in China and Japan that takes about 73 percent of ALBA's output. The local down-stream industries — BALEXCO, producing extruded aluminum, and MIDAL Cables Ltd. - are providing the link between ALBA and the Gulf and Arab markets.

Sign of Cooperation

There is no doubt that ALBA's viability was enhanced in 1979 when Saudi Arabia Basic Industries (SABIC) decided to defer a decision to establish an aluminum. smelter in Saudi Arabia and instead took a 20-percent share in ALBA — one of the first real signs that industrial cooperation in the Gulf is a reality and not a slogan. ALBA shareholders now are the Bahraini government, 57 percent; Saudi Public Investments Fund, 20 percent: Kaiser Aluminium Bahrain, 17 percent; and Breton Investments, 5.1 percent.

Earlier this year, industry ministers of the members of the Gulf Organization for Industrial Consulting — Bahrain, Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, Qatar and Oman signed an agreement to establish a \$100-million aluminum rolling mill in Bahrain. The project was the In addition to its contribution to first major result of the work done the gross domestic product by the Qatar-based consulting or-

the region.

The 40,000-metric-tons-a-year plant will fill another gap in the range of aluminum products avail-able from Bahrain, since aggregate sheeting from the mill can be used for such items as kitchen utensils and building materials, and will thus provide the basic material for a further range of local industries.

The prospects for the aluminum industry are encouraging, according to local observers. While prices have declined from their peak of \$2,000 a ton in March, 1980, a considerable improvement is expected by the end of 1981. And as local downstream operations ex-pand with greater demand from the major development projects still going on in the area, especially in Saudi Arabia, discussions are still under way on a possible fur-ther expansion at the ALBA plant.

Although some people thought that ALBA was merely set up to absorb Bahrain's work force, the company has been working during the last two years to reduce its expenditures and increase cost effecriveness. The work force has been reduced by more than 30 percent, to 2,000, in the last 18 months. As a result of this and other cost-say ing programs, ALBA was able to hold the increase in direct produc-tion costs to 10 percent despite considerably higher rises in the cost of raw materials, and the effect of the strength of sterling.

Cost-cutting has not been allowed to affect the company's social role and employee relations, however. Sixty-three houses are nearing completion in a plan under which the company provides nationals who do not own homes with 60-percent grants toward the cost of a house, the applicant provides 5 percent and the remainder is covered by a company-guaran-

-KEN WHITTINGHAM

Nation Is Moving to Attract Tourists

(Continued from Page 7S) lightful spot at Jamrah on the west coast, basket and cloth weavers

can be found. Ayn Adhari, with its park and Virgin's Pool, is a popular place for picnics and swimming. Al Areen, the Arabian Wildlife Park housing some of the few Arabian oryx left in the world, will soon be open to the public. There is also the Falconry Center, where the first falcon chicks in the Arab world were bred. Other animals associated with the Arab world are the Arabian horse and the hunting dog, the Saluki. Camel and horse Awali Road in the evenings and on

Water Sports

All types of water sports are practiced in Bahrain, Swimming is, of course, one of the most popular times either in the hotel pools or at the beaches. There are two main clubs with swimming, tennis and squash facilities. There are sailing clubs. Temporary membership can be arranged. Riding and golf are also possible.

Despite all the air-conditioning. the weather can be unbearably hot and humid, sometimes reaching 45 degrees Celsius with high humidity by August. It is advisable to take light clothing of natural fibers. Women should use discretion and avoid tight-fitting or revealing clothes in public, although Bahrain's attitude is more liberal than that of its neighbors. The winter is not unlike a European

summer — minus all the rain. The days are considerably shorter in November, December and January, and sometimes the temperature drops below 10 degrees at night. There is also the shamal wind, which blows up a sandstorm onally, but these do not last

No trip to Bahrain would be complete without a visit to the souq (market) in Manama, through the Bab al Bahrain gate. There are many small winding streets sectioned according to the type of

goods sold. Gold is sold by weight at the current market price with a little extra for workmanship.

Although not as cheap as in Hong Kong, tailor-made items are low-priced compared to European

Excellent Buys

Because Bahrain's electrical oods, watches and cameras carry little tax, they are also excellent buys. If you long for a piece of Europe, however, you can always visit Jashamals department store for the latest delicacies or even visit the French bakery.

Unfortunately, there is little left of the old Bahrain. Should you be lucky enough to be invited to a might be able to sample some of the folkloric and musical delights. Pearl diving used to be the main-stay of Bahrain's economy before the discovery of oil, and Arabic songs often tell of the battles of the pearl divers and lament the pass-ing of the industry.

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INDOSUEZ Branches: Arabian Gulf : Dubai, Sharjah. Yemen Arab Republic : Sana'a, Hodeidah, Taiz Page 11 Thursday, July 9, 1981 **

BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

Pan Am's Seawell to Take Early Retirement NEW YORK — William T. Scawell, 63, chairman and chief executive

of Pan American World Airways, announced Tuesday after a meeting of the board of his troubled company that he will take early retirement by the end of his year, and that William H. Waltrip, executive vice president, will become president and chief executive of the airline division of Pan Am immediately.

Pan Am has been without a president and chief operating officer since the resignation last November of Dan Colussy. Mr. Seawell has been under mounting pressure from shareholders, employees, directors and a consortium of lenders to fill the position in an effort to staunch its massive losses. The announcement indicated Mr. Waltrip, 43, would have a free hand to run the airline.

During the first quarter of 1981 Pan Am lost a record \$115 million, and sources close to the company report that the second-quarter loss may equal that figure. At a recent meeting with Pan Am's bankers, antine officials reportedly informed lenders that losses for the year may

Dutch-Saudi Group to Build Bahrain Link From Agency Dispatches

MANAMA, Bahrain — After five years of research and competition among international consortia, the Dutch-Saudi company Bandar Balisst International Wednesday won the \$564-million contract for building thidge link between Bahrain and mainland Saudi Arabia. Saudi Arabia is financing the entire project. Construction will begin immediately, with the target date for completion the summer of 1986.

Australia Approves MIM, Asarco Deal

CANBERRA - MIM Holdings, the Australian mining group, has won its government's approval for a plan to raise its stake in Asarco, the U.S. asbestos and non-ferrous metals company, to 16 percent from 2 percent, Treasurer John Howard said Wednesday.

As a result of this move and Asarco's plan to cut its stake in MIM to 44 percent from 49 percent, MIM will be considered about 60-percent Australian owned for the purpose of developing local resources within

foreign investment guidelines.

MIM announced last month it would pay \$141.25 million in U.S. currency for about 1.5 million Asarco shares and would buy a further 1.1 million on the market within a year. At the same time it said Asarco would sell about 17.5 million MIM shares to Australian investors.

Day Accepts Higher Hecla Bid

WALLACE, Idaho — Day Mines accepted a sweetened takeover offer from Hecla Mining of 1.8 Hecla shares for each Day share, the two firms said Wednesday. Hecla had previously offered 1.65 of its shares for each Day share in a

bid, which Day opposed.

Day's board approved the revised exchange offer and said it is "fair and adequate.

British Car Sales Off 14.2% in June

LONDON - British car sales in June fell 14.2 percent from a year earlier to 106,000, the lowest June level since 1977 and compared with 135,000 in May, Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders figures showed Wednesday.

Sales for the first six months were down 8.2 percent at 798,000, also the lowest since 1977 for half year figures. The society said the latest results are in line with its overall 1981 sales forecast of 1.41 million cars,

versus 1.51 million last year and a record 1.72 million in 1979.

It said June imports took 56.8 percent of the British car market versus 58.9 percent a year earlier and 51.5 percent in May. For the first six months, imports fell to 53.9 percent from 57.6 percent last year. The share held by Japanese imports stood at 11.2 percent for June and 11.3 pet for the first six months, compared with 10.6 percent for the first half

Ford Motor, the market leader, held 31.5 percent of the June market, down from 36.8 percent a year ago. State-owned BL, in second place, improved to 15.6 percent from 13.2 percent. For the first six months, Ford's share was 30.5 percent against 32.8 percent and BL's 20 percent versus 17.9 percent.

PARIS — Cie. Francaise des Pétroles is negotiating to buy the coal interests of the Alabama-based firm Harbert Corp. for 1.7 billion francs (\$290 million), French Economy Ministry sources said Wednesday.

CFP declined to commend to the coal interests of the Alabama-based firm Harbert Corp. for 1.7 billion francs ing dynasty. CFP declined to comment on the report. The sources said the terms of

the deal had not been fixed. A CFP spokesman later confirmed that it is studying the possibility of a such venture, but stressed that it is too early to say whether these studies will be followed up.

Few Antitrust Suits Filed **Under Reagan Officials**

vehemently opposed halting the litigation. A final task force recom-

mendation has not been complet-

ed, but a decision is expected soon.

department staff attorney, who

contend that the antitrust laws,

based on concepts of the 1890s, are now hindering the ability of U.S.

companies to compete in world

the small number of antitrust suits

filed since he took office should

not be taken as an indication that

additional cases will not be

number of cases filed "is greatly

significant. The work here tends to

be reactive; it responds to what corporations do."

The antitrust chief has received

Mr. Baxter has said he objects to

ministration's antitrust policies,

mergers between firms in unrelat-

titrust targets inchaded such com-panies as Borden Inc., Armco Steel

and Schlitz Brewing Co., while the Nixon administration sought

moved against International Tele-

phone & Telegraph Co., U.S. Steel Corp. and Crocker National Bank,

among others.

As the number of antitrust suits

declines under the Reagan admin-istration, the number of corporate

mergers is increasing. Just this week, for example, Du Pont, the largest U.S. chemical company,

amounced a merger with Cone 20,

the minth-largest oil company. he transaction would make Du P int

the seventh-largest U.S. indus. ial

company.

brought in the future.

Mr. Baxter said Toesday that

Many conservative economists

ked not to be identified.

By Robert B. Cullen

The Associated Press
WASHINGTON — Justice Department officials, acknowledging that the Reagan administration has created a "more favorable atmosphere for mergers," have practically stopped filing major new

Since March, when Assistant Attorney General William Baxter became chief of the department's antitrust division, only four anti-trust suits have been filed, accord-

ing to department records.
This compares with 25 filed by the Carter administration during the comparable period in 1977 and 14 brought by the Nixon Justice Department during the same peri-

The four Reagan administration cases involve price-fixing charges against highway pavers in Kansas and Tennessee and resulted from investigations begun by the Carter

"There's no question that businesses see a more favorable atmosphere for mergers and acquisitions," said one lawyer who speci-

tinens.

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alizes in antitrust law. "I'm having to restrain the enfewer proposals for lawsuits because he and Attorney General William French Smith have indithusiasm of some of my chents (for mergers) by reminding them that even if the government isn't likely cated that they will reject propos-als that might have been approved to sue them, private firms still can," said the lawyer, who asked in the past, said the staff attorney. not to be identified.

Mr. Baxter agreed. "In many several features of the Carter adsenses, there is a more favorable atmosphere for mergers," he said. particularly those hampering The staff of a Cabinet-level task force has recommended that the ed industries and "vertical" mergers, where a firm seeks to acqui another firm in a separate branch

White House drop an antitrust suit against American Telephone & Telegraph Co., but Mr. Baxter has of the same industry.

The Carter administration's an-

Broader Margin Rule Supported by SEC

WASHINGTON — The Securities and Exchange Commission supports extension of U.S. margin requirements to tender offers by loreign companies, Commissioner Philip Loomis said Wednesday.

He was testifying before a Senate subcommittee on legislation that would make foreign firms conform to a U.S. requirement that companies can pledge only 50 percent of the value of tendered shares as collateral for loans related to acquisitions.

France Seeks To Close Rift With Mexico

PARIS — France Wednesday announced a major effort to re-solve a dispute with Mexico over oil supplies, which caused Mexico to cancel valuable industrial orders

from France.
Several Cabinet ministers, including Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson and Trade Minister Mi-chel Jobert, will go to Mexico City soon, a presidential spokesman

Cie. Francaise Pétroles, the Prench oil company, will also resume talks in Paris on July 16 with the Mexican state oil company Pemex over the oil contract at the

center of the dispute.

CFP suspended its contract to take 100,000 barrels per day of crude after Pemex sought a \$2 dollar per barrel price increase. Pemex had earlier made a \$4 dollar cut to \$28 dollars a barrel but this drop provoked political criticism within Mexico.

Pemex retaliated against the suspension by canceling the contract and Mexico withdrew tenders for major national development projects from French compani These included an underground train system in Mexico City, nuclear reactors and car plants.

Mexico also said French participation in other major economic projects was at risk unless CPP re-

voked its suspension.

The Pemex-CFP dispute is part of a struggle between oil companies and producers over prices on supplies for the third quarter of this year. The world oil glut has forced free market prices well-below the official ones charged by producers, but many producers have been unwilling to lower their

Several other companies have announced suspensions of purchases from various countries, and some oil industry estimates say mexico may have lost \$50,000 barrels a day of its normal exports of close to 1.5 million barrels a day. [Pemex officials Wednesday de-

nied published reports that it had ordered a 700,000-barrel-a-day cut in oil production, in reponse to falling sales, Associated Press reported.]

Rothschilds

NEW YORK - The Rothschild family has engineered a manage-ment shake-up and financial res-

leave the indelible stamp of the Rothschild family on the New York concern, which has functioned independently of its owners since its formation in 1967. John P. Birkeland chairman and chief executive officer of New Court, and Charles L. Lea, managing director,

have resigned under pressure. Gilbert de Botton, who served as general manager of Rothschild Bank in Zurich, was named chief executive of the securities firm. Evelyn de Rothschild, chairman of N.M. Rothschild & Sous, the family's London bank, and Baron Guy de Rothschild, retired chairman of Banque Rothschild in Paris, will serve as co-chairmen of the con-

If the case is dropped, "I think you'll see widespread resignations in the antitrust division," said a In addition, the Rothschild family bought a 10-percent stake in New Court that was owned by Pierson, Heldring & Pierson, a merchant bank in Amsterdam. The purchase places nearly all shares in the securities firm in the Roth-

The shake-up is viewed as transforming a New York securities firm into a Enropean one. To strengthen that new identity, the family plans to change the name of the concern to one that incorporates the Rothschild name. In an He said he did not think the interview, Baron Rothschild said, The spirit is Rothschild Inc., whether that's the legal name or

Mr. Baxter said it was possible his predecessor, Sandy Litvack, "pushed to get the decks cleared before he left. I simply haven't had many recommendations from the Swiss Bank Files Countersuit in Silver Dispute

AP-Dow Issue
BERN — Banque Populaire
Suisse said Wednesday it has filed suit to recover outstanding debts from Mahmoud Fustok, a Sandi Arabian investor, whose \$387.5-million lawsuit against the Swiss bank over alleged losses in silver

trading was reported Tuesday.

Beat Gerber, official spokesman
of Banque Populaire, said suit was filed against Mr. Fustok Friday in Geneva, but declined to give any details because the case was before the courts. In Switzerland, court papers are not public documents and law restricts their use to the

disputing parties.

Concerning Mr. Fustok's suit against the bank, Mr. Gerber said we haven't been served any copy of such a complaint, and for that reason we obviously are unable to make any comment on it." In his suit, Mr. Fustok alleges fraud in connection with trading during the, big run-up in silver prices in 1979. It is Fustok who owes us money, and we have initiated legal ac-tion against him in Switzerland," Mr. Gerber said. The alleged debt presumably arose in connection

with the silver trading losses Mr.

Fustok says he sustained.



RESIGNS - Johannes Völling, chairman of the man-agement board of Westdentsche Landerbank, has "asked his col-Landesbank, has "asked his col-leagues to agree to a settlement whereby I shall resign from the bank's managing board," a spokesman for the Disseldorf-bank said Wednesday. Mr. Völling, aged 59, has been chairmen since 1978 when he succeeded Ladwig Pouliain who is currently on trial for alleged misuse of office. The hank's owners on the state of North owners — the state of North Rime-Westphalia, regional au-thorities and savings banks — reportedly have been critical of the losses reported last year and the bleak outlook for this year.

More Banks Lift Prime

From Agency Dispatches NEW YORK — Major U.S. banks raised their prime lending rate a half percentage point to 20½ percent Wednesday, matching a level set last week and just one percentage point shy of the record.

The continuing high level of U.S. interest rates was one factor behind a fresh firming of the dollar, which improved on an already strong performance in Europe by surging in New York beyond Tues-day's highs.

Gold continued to languish and slid to below \$400 in Europe for the first time in 18 months. It closed in London at \$398.50 an ounce, around Wednesday afternoon's \$397.75 fixing but below Tuesday's \$406.50 close, dealers

Prices in the U.S. bond market In U.S. Move resumed their slide under the pressure of a combination of heavy dealer positions and high financing costs aggravated by a lack of retail

As Prices Plane. buyers in the market.

Citibank, the nation's second largest bank, followed the move by Chase last week to 201/2 percent and was joined by Manufacturers Hanover Trust, Morgan Guaranty nental Illinois Bank & Trust.

Despite several predictions cently that the prime rate would be declining this summer, it has held, with few exceptions, to at least 20 percent for nearly two months. The latest increases came after a

two-day meeting earlier this week by the Federal Open Market Committee, the policy-making body of the Federal Reserve System. The committee, which meets in secrecy, does not disclose what actions it has taken, if any, for at

least a month. However, the impact of its decisions are usually apparent before it announces any new policies.

One factor keeping the prime rate high is the federal funds rate that banks charge each other for overnight loans of their reserves. Federal funds opened Wednesday at 181/2 percent, then rose to 20 percent. Dealers noted that the rate can be distorted on Wednesdays as banks make up reserve po-sitions for the end of the statement

In addition to the high interest rates, the dollar also firmed on the revival of tensions in Poland, which weakened the European cur-rencies, dealers said. There is a sentiment that it is set to rise still

further, they said. The dollar was quoted in New York at midday at 2.4775 Deutsche marks compared with an opening of 2.4663 DM and Tuesday's closing of 2.4525 DM.

Dealers said the amouncement of the French government's economic program was in line with expectations and had little impact, though some observers said news that it plans to proceed with the nationalization of 11 major industrial groups as well as private banks contributed to French franc

The dollar was being quoted in New York at 5.8615 French francs against an opening 5.8175 and Tuesday's 5.7895.

NYSE Prices Weaker on **Rising Rates**

to about 46 million shares, com-pared with the 44.3 million traded

trading of American Stock Ex-Analysts said the market was being blunted by rising interest rates and lack of institutional ac-tivity. With Citibank leading the way, most of the nation's major

market rally attempt.
The market was helped some as bargain hunters and investors replacing borrowed shares they sold earlier in hopes the market would decline. But the buying was not

heavy.
On the trading floor, Prime Computer, which plunged 6% points Tuesday, was active and lower. The company, whose presi-dent has resigned, recently said it expects to report lower earnings.

light after its merger agreement with Du Pont Texasgulf, which climbed 6% points Tuesday, attracted attention in trading that included a block of 114,000 shares at 53%. Elf-Aquitaine of France has raised its offer

Corp.
Cities Service, which denied active trading.

Stock Trading As Prices Plunge

From Agency Dispatches MILAN - The Italian government Wednesday halted all stock trading in Italy for the rest of the week after a selling wave that has percent in the last five weeks. It was the first time authorities

ordered closure of the exchanges since 1917 after the routing of Italy's armed forces at the Battle of

vened on the third day of new trading rules designed to revive the market. Exchange authorities reinstituted monthly trading accounts at the beginning of the week after

that limited trading exclusively to revoked. Those rules were aimed at sent prices down about 25 percent in iust over a week. Share prices by the beginning of this week were about 45 percent below their peak

levels in May.

After lifting of the rules, share prices skidded 6.5 percent Monday on the Milan market, Italy's largeest, with about 35 shares, or a fifth of total listed shares, temporarily removed from trading for excessive declines. Fiat and Pirelli shares were among the issues that

In a disastrous session Tuesday, total absence of demand forced authorities to interrupt activity in the vain bone that large institutional investors, state banks in particular, would intervene to protect share holdings. Twenty shares, nearly all that were traded, had to be temporarily suspended when losses immediately surpassed 20

OPEC Suit Rejected

SAN FRANCISCO - A federal appeals court Tuesday upheld a previous ruling that the Organizaantitrust laws for price-fixing.

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for July 8, 1981, excluding bank service charges.

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From Agency Dispatcher

NEW YORK — Prices on the
New York Stock Exchange, dampened by rising interest rates, closed
lower Wednesday but some bluechip issues rebounded. Trading

was moderately active.
The Dow Jones industrial average, which fell 4.85 points Tuesday, was off 0.67 points to 953.48 at the close. It had been up more than two points at the outset and down more than seven points at midday. In the eight sessions prior to Tuesday, the Dow had lost 57.36 points. The NYSE turnover amounted

Prices were mixed in moderate

banks raised their prime lending rate a half point to 201/2 percent, news that dashed an early stock

Gould Inc. made the active list

with a block of 104,400 shares at Conoco remained in the spot-

for Texasgulf to \$56 a share from \$50. The French company says it plans to sell Texasgulf's Canadian assets to Canada Development

speculation that it was involved in merger discussions, was lower in

The Treasury Ministry inter-

a two-week hiatus, but added new margin rules to discourage specu-

Regulations imposed June 17 mmediate cash transactions were halting a wave of sales that had

could not be quoted.

tion of Petroleum Exporting Countries could not be sued under U.S.

Allign play York Parts Zurich s Stortler: 1,2712 Irish L (a) Commercial franc. (b) Amounts needed to buy one sound. (*) Units of 100 (x) Units of 1,000.

Canada Charges Uranium Firms

By Henry Giniger New York Times Service

OTTAWA — The Canadian government, which helped form a world uranium cartel in 1972, has filed criminal charges against six Canadian companies for allegedly restraining competition and trade in uranium within Canada.

The Ministry of Justice filed the charges Tuesday in a Toronto court five weeks after receiving a secret report from the Ministry of Consumer and Corporate Affairs. Opposition parties, convinced that the government itself had op-erated outside the law, have been demanding that the report be made public. Minister of Justice Jean Chretien had refused to dis-

close the findings before charges

were filed and, presumably, the re-

port will now be released.

Among the indicted companies are two government-owned concerns, Eldorado Nuclear and Uranium Canada of Ottawa. The latter concern was formed in 1971 as an agent of the government to pur-chase, stockpile and sell uranium.

The other companies are Gulf Minerals Canada of Toronto, a unit of Gulf Oil Corp., Demson Mines of Toronto, Rio Algoni of Toronto, owned mostly by the Rio Tinto-Zinc Corp. of London, and Uranerz Exploration & Mining Ltd. of Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, a subsidiary of Uranerzbergbau of West Germany.

Trade Is Alleged tries that participated in the cartel.

The government accused the companies of conspiring to act with 21 individuals and companies in Canada and abroad between 1970 and 1978 "to prevent or less-en unduly competition in production, manufacture, purchase, sale and supply in Canada" of uranium, uranium oxide and other uranium substances.

Among the persons named but not indicted as conspirators were J.C. Runnalls, former senior adviser on uranium and nuclear energy in the Ministry of Energy, Mines and Resources, who is retired from government service, and Gordon MacNabb, another high permanent official in the same ministry with the title of assistant

Cartel's Scope

The international uranium cartel was formed by Canada, Australia, France, South Africa and Rio Tinto after a ban by the United States on uranium imports in the late 1960s led to a sharp drop in uranium prices. The operations of the cartel led to Congressional investi-gations in the United States as well as suits by the U.S. government and several electric power compa-

Plan to Restrain

nies for price-fixing. The unindicted conspirators include companies and individuals in the other coun-

In testimony before a House-committee in 1976. Gulf Oil asserted that it had been obliged to par-ticipate in the cartel if its subsidiary was to continue mining operations in Canada. There was also testimony to the effect that Gulf would be immune from indictment in Canada. In the United States, Gulf was charged with a misdemeanor after pressure from Canada led the Department of Justice

to drop a felony charge.

The Canadian government appeared to be making a distinction between participation in the cartel's operations to control production and sales of uranium on international markets, and the operations and effects of the cartel on the domestic market. Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau has declared that production control and sale on international markets were wholly within the govern-

ment's powers. One large Canadian company affected by a rise in uranium prices has been Hydro-Ontario, the provincially owned utility that buys large quantities of uranium for its nuclear power stations. Presumably, the federal charges for re-straint of trade within Canada open the door for a civil suit by Hydro-Ontario.

Brock Sees Deepening U.S. Trade Deficit

"We are currently faced by a

growing subsidization of export

credits by many of our trading partners," it said. The paper named no countries, but it was

clear the administration spoke pri-

marily about France, which has ex-

tended credit for sales by French

companies in the developing world

That compares with 8% offered by the U.S. Export-Import Bank (9½ percent for aircraft sales). The

statement said the Ex-Im Bank

"will target its export credits and

guarantees where they are most

needed to assist U.S. exporters fac-

ing subsidized foreign competi-

Mr. Brock told the committee that President Reagan's trade poli-cy would be based on a domestic

program that results in strong eco-

nomic growth without inflation. In

the long run, he added, that would make U.S. products better able to

compete against foreign products.

The United States is losing its

lead in technology, he said, but the

administration's economic pro-gram can reverse that trend "by

at interest rates of 7% percent.

WASHINGTON — The U.S. trade deficit will probably worsen in the next 18 months due to the strength of the dollar, Special Trade Representative William Brock said Wednesday. Testifying on U.S. trade policy

before a Senate subcommittee, he said the dollar's strength is a sign that foreign nations believe the United States is getting inflation under control. But because a strong dollar makes U.S. products less competitive abroad, "it will be a difficult year under any circum-

stances," he said.
The U.S. trade deficit in May was \$3.44 billion, after a deficit of \$3.46 billion in April. Mr. Brock also warned that U.S.

companies can expect only limited government help in competing in international markets. Generally, the administration will intervene only in situations where foreign products are subsidized or the competition poses a threat to national security, he said.

"Where other nations have a natural competitive advantage, U.S. industry must either find a way of upgrading its own capabili-ties or shift its resources to other activities," Mr. Brock said. "When the foreign advantage is

and other trade-distorting practices," he added, "U.S. policy will be to enforce U.S. trade laws and to work to eliminate such practices." A policy statement presented by Mr. Brock said the administration will attempt to renegotiate existing international rules on exports cred-

its, reduce subsidies and bring ex-

based upon government subsidies

port credit rates up to market lev-"Import restrictions, subsidies to domestic industries, and other market-distorting measures should be avoided," the paper said. It did not rule out "adjustment assist-ance," which generally means helping displaced workers and firms to relocate.

Swiss Prices Up 0.6%

BERN - The Swiss consumer price index rose 0.6 percent in June over May and the year-onyear increase was 6.3 percent, the Federal Office for Industry, Trade and Labor said Wednesday.

COMPANY REPORTS

Revenue and profits, in militions, are in local

currencies unless otherwise indicated

United States Marine Midland Banks 1986 19.7 1,24 17.5 1.11 Oper. Net....... Per Share...... Net income...... 1st Helf 1981 41,5 2,16 Oper. Net..... Japan Matsushita Electric

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U.S.\$ 40.000.000,~ 8% dehentares due 1978 - 1987

In accordance with the terms and conditions of the above-mentioned debenture loan, the undersigned, trustee for the debenture holders, announces that the company has surrendered to the trustee 4.000 debentures of U.S.\$ 1.000,—each for cancellation so that no drawing of debentures will take place for the redemption instalment as per August 1st 1981 and that the 4.000 debentures o surrendered to the trustee will be so surrendered to the trustee will be credited in or towards satisfaction of the redemption installation of ugust 1st 1981.

The Trustee:
AMSTERDAMSCH TRUSTEE'S KANTOOR B.V. N.Z. Voorburgwal 326-328, 1012 RW AMSTERDAM alv 2, 1981

The paper said the administration's policy is one of "free trade" with "reciprocity" by other nacapital equipment as well as in re-search and development."

Mr. Brock said the administration also will try to reduce what he called "self-imposed export disincentives," including taxation of Americans working abroad and the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act. The administration supports bills that would revise the anti-bribery law and reduce the income tax burden on Americans working abroad, he said.

Soviet Grain Areas Reportedly Get Rain

The Associated Press
WASHINGTON — Rain and cooler temperatures have brought relief to parched crops in important grain areas of the Soviet Union, slowing the decline in spring yields, the U.S. Joint Agricultural Weather Facility reported for the

week of June 29 to July 5. Western observers keep a close eye on Soviet harvests. Even with a bumper crop this year, U.S. offi-cials expect the Soviet Union to continue importing large amounts of grain to build stockpiles diminished by poor harvests the past two years and to meet the demand for livestock and poultry feed.

TOTAL GROUP Compagnie Française des Pétroles in 1980

Annual Stockholders' Meeting of June 26, 1981

· Substantial increase in exploration; Appreciable rise in investment:

In his address, the President, Mr Rene GRANIER de LILLIAC, emphasized that CFP may not see satisfactory results for the current year if the present economic context, reflected particularly by an imbalance between product prices and those of crudes, does not rapidly change for The President reminded his listeners that during 1979 and 1980, while

is also taking part in the development of substitute energies; uranium, solar energy..., as well as coal, the tenewed use of which it is actively In conclusion, the President expressed the hope that the trump cards

Substantjal increase in exploration. The year 1980 was marked by a sharp increase in exploration expenditure which amounted to nearly 1.5 billion france as against nearly 0.7 in 1979, and by a tripling of crude oil acreage which rose to 1 650 000 square

the Boulogne-Mauheuge permit in the northern part of the country, two wells drilled in the Mer d'Iroise, a well in the Golfe du Lion and seismic surveying in the deep offshore Mediterranean.

Appreciable rise in overall investment. Investments made in 1980 amounted to nearly 7 billion francs (4s compared to nearly 2.9 in 1979) with, more especially, 2.6 billion francs for exploration/production, 2.6 billion for refining/marketing and 1.2 for petrochemicals. In 1980 the petrochemical assets of Rhone-Poulenc were acquired which brought the size of the ATO grouping up to international

Growing diversification into other energy fields. While total oil supplies available to the Group dropped around 10% in 1980 compared to 1979, with 63.3 million tons, those of natural gas rose 14% with 5.5 billion cubic metres. The diversification carried out in the uranium and coal sectors is

markets on various continents continues.

In 1980, in the solar field, the TOTAL Group acquired a share in the capital of the leading French producer of thermal collectors, the Giordano npany, while its subsidiary Photon Power took delivery of the commercial pilot plant for manufacturing photovoltaic cells in El Paso, Texas.

Continued dividend growth. Total earnings per share (including a 9 F. tax credit for French share-holders) amount to 27 francs compared to 22.50 in 1979. The dividend will be paid out on July 2, 1981.

Some figures on the Group:	(in billion francs) 1980 1978			
- Sales	101	73.5		
• in France		31.1		
• abroad		42.4		
- Cash flow	9.5	10.3		
- Earnings		6.2 2.4		
- Earnings rescluding inventory incidence	0.64			
- Investments	6.4	2.9		

The brochure "Compagnie Française des Pétroles and the TOTAL Group in 1980" is available on request, in French and in English, from the Service Diffusion, 5, rue Michel-Ange, 75781 PARIS Cedex 16.

Growing diversification into other energy fields;
 Continued dividend growth.

appreciably increasing its dividend. CFP was able to strengthen its financial base. The Company was thus in a position, despite difficult ircumstances, to pursue and intensily its efforts to rationalize and adapt its refining and marketing tool, as well as to expand its interests in petro-chemicals. It was also able to thoroughly reshape its exploration acreage and the large-scale operations carried out to date have begun to bear fruit with a certain number of discoveries and production starts. The Company

held by the Company, in the same way as its positions in France and throughout the world, will not be thrown into question by a domestic price situation that would bring about retrenchment instead of continued

It should be especially noted that the Company reinforced interests already held in certain countries (Indonesia, Egypt, Cameroon: new discoveries in the last two countries have to be mentioned; and went into others such as Sudan, Ivory Coast and China.

Exploration in France was marked by continued seismic surveying on the Bouleane. Manhatten pergit is the prophery part of the country, two

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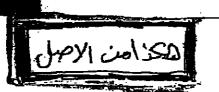
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was no note in cash at the disposal of said holders.

Further the undersigned announces that as from 13th July, 1981 at Kas-Associatie N.V., Spuintraat 172 in Amsterdam, div.ep.no. 14 (accompanied by m "Affidavit") of the CDRs Casio Computer Co., Lad. each rept. 100 ths., will be payable with DRs. 12.53 net (div. per record-date 20.3.81; gross Yen 12.50 p.sh.) after deduction of 15% Japanese tra = Yen 187,50 = DRs. 2.21 per CDR.

Without an Affidavit 20% Jap. tex. (= Yen 250. = DRs. 2.95) will be deducted.

After 20.10.81 the div. will only be paid under deduction of 20% Jap.tsx with DRs. 11,79 net, in accordance with the Japanese tax regulations.

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Weekly net asset value Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.

on January 1, 1980: U.S. \$66.42 6, 1981: U.S. \$90.58

Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange

Information: Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V., Herengracht 214, 1016 BS Amsterdam.

New York Futures 1761 1795 1832 1978 2825 2825 2850 International Monetary **Market Summary NYSE Most Actives** Cash Prices — 8, Prev. lettonw Close 60.42 695 25.82 819 21.47 394 1,908 Commodity Indexes July 8, 1981 Dow Jones Averages Close 953.48 399.18 106.89 368.25 Moody's : base lot : Dec. 31, 1971. hary; f — final Reulers : base 180 : Sep. 18, 1931. Dow Jones : base 100 : Avernse 11 Dow Jones Bond Averages Dividends July &, 1981 INCREASED Standard & Poors Close 128.32 144.41 51.68 14.84 51.68 Low 124.95 142.84 51.12 14.72 51.12 CBS Inc Conwed Corp IV Inti Corp McGrow-Edi Rouse Co **NYSE Index** 1.0w = = Close 74.50 86.05 72.77 38.53 Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y. Wednesday's 61-8 61-27 62-9 62-18 62-28 62-28 63-6 63-6 63-5 63-7 New Highs and Lows NEW HIGHS—19 GEOINTI N Intrioke Inc - Jorgansa American Most Actives Hally Sug Hought Miff Howell Pir Ulint Cp Inti Har's KenaiCp Levistrauss LiLCa pil Mesta Maci Mesta Mesta Maci Mesta Mesta Maci Mesta M 724,980 218,290 125,490 114,298 782,680 93,080 68,200 57,600 57,600 194 21 21 22 32 55 56 56 164 22 21 21 21 21 G 180 pcl)

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67-17 48-7 Today AMEX Class 4,11 230 N.A. 328 N.A. 231 789 3 Prev. citiesw Close 4.64 214 1.80 375 1.92 287 716 **Dutch Industry Output** Resters
THE HAGUE — Dutch industrial production fell 0.9 percent in May from April's level and was off soles 55,945. Nov's open int 292,959, op 914. AMEX Index 5 percent from a year earlier, the ADVERTISEMENT Close 361.74 government reported Wednesday. CASIO COMPUTER CO., LTD. Referring to its advertisement in this paper of February 19th, 1981 the undessigned announces that the original shares from 10% free distributions have been received. As from 13th July, 1981 one new CDR Cesio Computer Co., Ltd. cann. cp. n° 15 a.e.a. and talon will be available at Kas-Associatie N.V., against delivery of 10 div. cps. n° 13 of CDRs Casso Computer Co., Ltd. After 9th October, 1981 the equivalent of the CDRs, which have not been claimed by the holders of div. cp. n° 13 will be sold.

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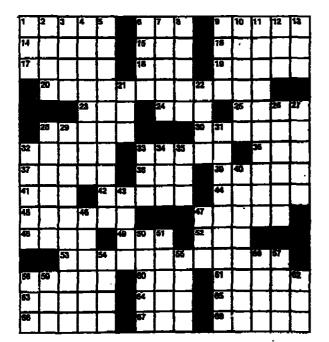
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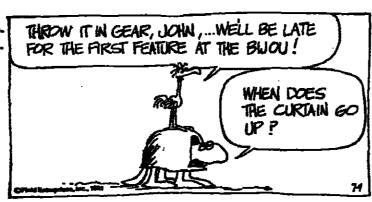
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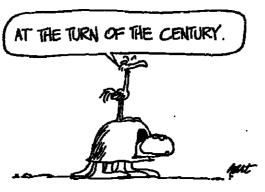


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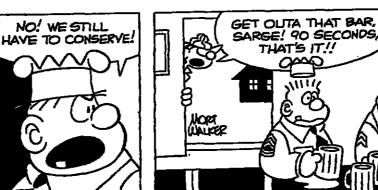
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90 SECONDS































DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Amold and Bob Lee



Answerhere: GOOD (Answers tomorrow

Jumbles: METAL POACH WEEVIL CARNAL Yesterday's Answer: "Just what's behind such painting?"-"THE WALL"

"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office" "Printed in Great Britain"

'You mean he doesn't have a twin Brother?

YOU MEAN THAT'S HIM EVERYWHERE?"

BOOKS

RIDDLEY WALKER

By Russell Hoban, 220 pp. \$12.95.

Summit Books, 1230 Ave. of the Americas, New York 10020.

Reviewed by John Leonard

WHAT we have today is one of those very complicated modern novels, so greedy and so delicious, designed to prevent the modern reader from becoming stupid. Here is the problem, and the problem is language. Eusa complains: "It's on me all this blood."

Orfing replies: "Wel it is innit. I mean if you hadnt opent up the Littl Shyning Man the Addom and let out the Nos. of the Master Chaynjis of the I Big I then if you hadnt put that

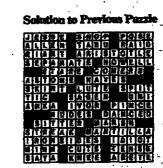
some I else wudve dune. Whyd the Hart of the Wud stan why dint it run? Whynt the Littl Shyning Man hop it wyhnt he vack his wayt out of there dubbi qwick 1st time he ever seen me? Iwi tel you why its part of ther game thats why. The Hart of the Wind and the Littl Shyning Man the Addom they cant live without you get the knowing of them nor you cant get the knowing of them til you kil the 1 and open up the other. Then its on you innit. Heavy on your back for ever. Thats my las word this nite."

What you have just read is not an error in transmission. What you have been reading about is the death of nature, the killing of God, the rise of technology, the splitting of the atom and nuclear holocanst. "Eusa" certainly refers to the second-century St. Eustace, now deemed apocryphal, who talked in the woods to a stag with a crucifix glowing, like a neon sign, in its antiers. "Eusa" may also refer to the United States of America, whereupon "the Littl Shyning Man the Ad-dom" might refer to the Sino-Soviet split as much as it does obviously to Adam, atom and Edward Teller.

The Poetic Achieved

Riddley Walker's purpose, 2,000 years after a nuclear devastation of England, is to "tell," to explain rid-dles. His identifying stigmata are the sears on his belly. His dramatic contrivance is a Punch and Judy show, in which, of course, the baby must be killed; if the father doesn't kill the son, the son will kill the father. His patter is an extraordinary compound of Middle English and Black American, an unpunctuated slanguage that achieves — despite some internal con-tradictions — the poetic. After 30 pages, we stop reading and start listening. The ear becomes our organ.

Walking around, the riddle reader



must explain, to himself if not to fellow travelers who seem to have dropped out of a bad morality play, the negligence of God and the iniquity of men. Our first sin was agriculture. When we started counting the goats, a computer was inevitable. Voices masks and headless apparitions are invoked. The dog has turned against us. We are no longer "clever"; we want to bring back the Iron Age because our minds are rusty:

"Counting counting they wer all the time. They had fun they had iron then and big fire they had towns of parpety. They had machines at numbers up. They fed them numbers and they fractiont out the Power of things. They had the Nos. of the rain bow and the Power of the air all workit out without counting which is how they got boats in the air and picters on the wind.

Counting eleverness is what it wer."

According to this novel, we lapsed, about 1999, into mathematics. Adam added; everybody else was quantified or split. The riddle reader tells of or split. The riddle reader tells of what's bygone, as if everything had to be invented all over again — not just agriculture and industry and nationalism and the bomb, but God and magic, the sacred and the profane, fire and storytelling, antiers. That stag is going to show up in the woods again:

Eat your hart out.
Russell Hoban, the author of 40 books for children and several for adults, puns promiscuously. After all, it's his language. Once we realize that he intends to begin all over again with food and terror and the eyes we can't see in the night, shouldn't we allow him to ordain misspelling in the ser-vice of a saving sound? What would it be like to listen to the Celtic monsters? Not by accident, "Riddley Walker" is set near the Cathedral of

Canterbury.

But another story seethes inside this cleverness. It is a family romance as sinister as any Fread might have imagined. The child falls, and the father dies. The old dog chooses to impale itself on the young boy's spear. The faces are wood and stone. The counting is of odd numbers. Addom and the Hart of the Wud have a fancy meaning of which we are at length advised: "Only in this Legend its cal-lif the figure of the crucified Saviour." Figure is a word means moren I thing and I of the things it means is num-ber. Number of the crucified Saviour crucified Now Iwl tell you some thing interesting. Riddley Walker son of Broodr Walker you want put the yellerboy stoan the Salt IV in my hans. Iwl tel you there a working in this thing theme a pattern thing theme. thing theres a pattren theres mor connexions nor wewl ever fynd reveals

Yes, indeed. I suspect that Hoban. in this stunning book, has invented a language in order to talk, not to the stag or to the Saviour, but to the child he once was and to the children whose eves shine in his private night. There were fathers before there was culture.

John Leonard is on the staff of The New York Times.

It would seem likely that the play-

Last month, at the Cavendish

Club's invitational pair champion-

ship, one of the world's strongest events of its type, three partnerships were penalized for slow play. One in-stance was a direct result of the di-

agramed deal, which featured a very

rare contract with two New York

pairs in opposition.

North and South were Brian Glubok and Michael Rosenberg, who finished fourth in the event. East and

West were Peter Weichsel and Alan

Sontag, who were sixth. North's light

third-seat opening of one spade tem-porarily silenced East, who had in-

tended to bid that suit himself. When

South bid one no-trump, the reopening double was for penalties, suggest-

ing a strong hand with length and strength in spades. North's redouble was intended as

an SOS asking South to bid, but with a maximum hand be chose to stick it out. Both pairs knew that there was a

small fortune in international match points, and perhaps in prize money, riding on the result.

The opening spade lead was ducked and East took the queen and

returned a club. This was also ducked,

and West took the jack and shifted to a heart. East allowed the seven to win

in dummy, but had to take his act

time South rose with the king and cashed his heart winners to reach this

Another low club was led, but this

NORTH

PAK7

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when the king was led.

position:

___By Alan Truscott

BRIDGE

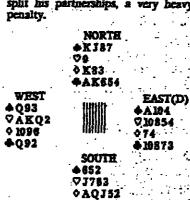
CONTROLLING slow play has been a simple matter for chess organizers since the chess clock was ers concerned will be more inclined to play at the required speed if they are in danger of being sidelined. Score penalties and committee appearances introduced more than a century ago. But it has been a headache for bridge have not proved an effective deterrent organizers who ignored the problem for many years and then tried a variein the past ty of remedies.

in national championships and some other tournaments, the introduction of large clocks, showing the amount of time remaining for a round of play, has been a great help. Players who are repeatedly slow can be and are penalized. Games finish more quickly, and those who play at a normal pace are not delayed by a handful

The problem is much more delicate in major knockout team events, such as the Vanderbilt, the Spingold and the world championship. If a table is slow, it may not be clear which partnership is at fault. If a penalty is ap-propriate, what kind of penalty should it be? Some favor direct score penalties, which could affect the result of a match, while others favor calling the offenders in front of a committee with the possibility of a disciplinary penalty against individuals rather

An insenious alternative has been suggested recently by Edgar Kaplan of New York, one of the world's greatest player-writers. It will be introduced experimentally at the 1981 Bermuda Bowl, scheduled in Port Chester, N.Y., in October: If a table finishes beyond its allot-

ted time, a timekeeper will be assigned to each of the pairs in subsequent matches. If they are proved to play slowly as a pair, they will be penalized. For a slight offense, they will be barred from playing in the next 16-deal session to be played by their team. A more serious offense might bar them for 32 deals. In some cases, the captain might be forced to split his partnerships, a very heavy



Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding: East

Pass 2 ▽ Pass 10 Dbt. 30 Pass. 4.0 Pass 50 Pass West led the heart king.

WEST 4985 **♦ KJ83 ♦**A@ SOUTH

South cashed the spade jack and led a club. This gave him seven tricks since East was forced to return a spade, bringing dimmy's are king back to life. Seven fricks were made the a spec-

of 710, and East and West veneral happy. Not only had they had 21 points, based on a companion will other tables, but they were penalized hitther 20 points for slow play.

NFL Players May Take Cue From Baseball's Strikers

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Now that the unthinkable has happened, it's not so hard to conceive its happening again. With a strike threaten-ing to obliterate an entire baseball season, the prospect of a regular-season strike in the National Football League looms larger than ever.

The issues are strikingly similar

Freedom of movement and the
players' desire to look at the
leagurs.

In baseball, the freedom is there and the players don't want to give it up. In football, the players don't have it but want it.

Baseball's owners are trying to increase the amount of compensa-tion they would get for departing free agents; football already has an elaborate system involving num-tiers of draft choices as compensation and keyed to salary levels. in baseball, some owners cry

poverty and the players say "Show ns - open the books." In football, none of the owners cry poverty and the players want a piece of the action: 55 percent of the gross re-

Pay Scale

Furthermore, Ed Garvey, execu-tive director of the NFL players' mion, is trying to establish a pay scale based on position and years of service with incentive clauses built into each contract to insure motiviation.

Baseball was struck in 1972 at the start of the season, losing 13 days; the current strike is the first midseason stoppage in any U.S. team sport. The 1972 strike and last year's one-week spring training walkout were considered by many as accidents of intemperance, just as many felt pro foot-ball's brief training camp strike of 1974 to be a momentary aberra-

No way, the fans believed, could 650 major league baseball players vote to take away the national pastime. But they did.

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No way, we once believed, could there be an autumn without pro football. This fall is safe; the collective bargaining agreement signed in 1977 expires July 15, 1982. But after that?

There'll be a lot of give and take. We may lose some of the things we've already gained," predicts Robert Brazile, all-pro linebacker for the Houston Oilers. "The way things look now, I think there will be a strike."

NFL players have the lowest average salary of any pro sport, less than \$80,000. The National Hockey League's average is \$145,000, baseball's is \$170,000 and the National Basketball Association's is \$200,000.

"With more free-agent move-ment," says Mark Moseley of the Washington Redskins, "we'd be able to up our average salaries comparable to other sports."

"Serious"

Says Wally Henry, a Philadelplayer rep; "If the baseball strike goes over well" a football strike "is a possibility. It's serious, real se-

The players' union has begun amassing a strike fund and the clubs player reps met recently to assess the baseball strike and discuss their strategy. It is likely that, if the baseball strike is "won" by the players, pro football players will take the same tack a little more than a year from now, striking in midseason rather than in.

The freedom of movement baseball players are trying to hold onto is, in effect, nonexistent in the NFL Since the present agreement not require him to make restituwas signed four years ago, only one player has managed to play out his option and sign as a free agent with another team.

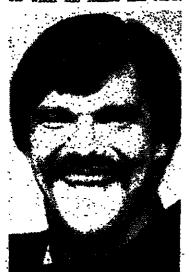
Unlike baseball's Dave Winfields and Nolan Ryans, who had owners stampeding to their doors with seven-figure contracts, the Walter Paytons and Lynn Swanns of the NFL haven't had so much

That's hardly a surprise.
In baseball, the New York
Yankees' compensation to San Diego for signing Winfield was a
first-round amateur draft choice, a kid who, in that hit-and-miss world, is as likely to bomb out in the minors as to become a big-

league star. In pro football, the most valuable of free agents would go for as much as two first-round draft choices. A first-round draft choice can turn out to be a "franchise" player like a Joe Namath or an Earl Campbell NFL players, therefore, would love to reduce the compensation required when a free

agent is signed by another team. But Garvey has not hammered at freedom of movement as the key

issue. He's looking at — and for — big money.
This year, each NFL team will receive \$5.8 million from television alone. That figure is likely to dou-ble when the league and ABC.



Stan White ... It's only fair.'

CBS and NBC sign a new contract following the 1981 season. And when cable television comes into the picture, the amount of TV income could shoot up even more

dramatically. According to Garvey, 28 percent of the owners' gross income is paid out in player salaries, compared with about 50 percent in baseball and 60 percent in basketball. He would like to see the football players percentage increased to 55 per-cent, roughly what they were get-ting in the late 1960s, when the NFL was competing with the since-merged American Football

It is, of course, highly unlikely the owners will be willing to part with anything close to 55 percent of their revenues. As for fixed salaries, no figures have been agreed on. Garvey is talking about predetermined levels based on position and longevity and sweetened with individual and team-performance incentives.

"The first step is to have everybody agree with the concept," one that, Garvey says, eliminates hold-outs, renegotiation demands and some agents who demand every-

thing but the owners' eye teeth. Linebacker Stan White, the Detroit Lion player rep and a member of the union's executive board, acknowledges; "I don't think there is any question there will be prob-lems, what with the owners getting new income that they don't want to share with the players. We feel it's only fair that we get our share

Even among the players, though, there is no unanimity. "I don't like the idea of fixed salaries," says Brazile. "I think the system should be the way it is now, but the players should have freedom of move-



Bob Brazile "... Freedom of movement."

striking baseball players could serve to unify the football union, the latter still has a built-in flaw, Garvey admits.

"Every year, 23 percent of our players are new," he says, "Job insecurity is fantastic. . . . In baseball you have a core of starters who have careers of 10 to 15 years and more. It's not unusual for baseball to have players 35, 38 and older. We don't have that in football." The owners, of course, are brac-

ing for another showdown — and like the players, they are taking a few cues from the baseball strike to establish their own united front. For one thing, they are trying to line up strike insurance similar to the \$50-million package that baseball's club owners purchased from Lloyd's of London. Lloyd's and any other prospective insurer are apt to think long and hard before issuing such a policy. After all, the insurance purchased by baseball's

The owners have also established for themselves a \$150-million line of bank credit. Each team, having paid out \$25,000 as a can borrow up to \$5 million in the event of a strike.

team owners was essentially pro-

tection against a situation they

could control.



PLANT MANAGER - Baltimore Oriole Manager Earl Weaver, left, and groundskeep Pat Santarone have lots of time these days to tend their tomato patch in Memorial Stadium's leftfield bullpen. Baseball or no baseball, the men have an annual tomato-growing contest.

A Rite of Passage Sadly Impeded

By George Vecsey
New York Times Service

NEW YORK —"My boys can't fall askeep without a baseball game on," a father was saying, "What am I going to do if this strike contin-

We were chatting while his son pitched to mine in our-local youth league game one recent Saturday.

"Every night we turn on the little portable TV in their room, and they watch until they fall askeep," the father said. "Later my wife and I tip-toe into the room and turn off the set."

In how many households is evening sleep being thus disrupted? It might seem like a frivolous issue, but it is not. Certainly more than any other sport - perhaps as much as any form of entertainment and culture

-baseball helps shape the beliefs and behavior of young men. The late Margaret Mead recognized baseball's role in a 1964 interview in which she said: "Baseball is to American boys what dressing and selfadornment are to American girls. Both are games, carried far beyond the necessities of life.

Doing Her Hair, Playing His Sport

"Spending hours doing her hair, putting it in rollers and sitting under a mechanical dryer convince the teen-aged girl that she is indeed a girl. Spending endless hours playing baseball, talking about baseball, reading about baseball is one way for American boys to convince themselves that

As the women's movement grew stronger in later years, Mead would probably have applauded the youth league in my hometown, which has encouraged girls to compete with boys in baseball.

When my son's age group began taking first cuts at a rubber baseball six years ago, the enrollment was 10 percent girls. Now the Rachels and the Cindys have chosen other sports, other activities, while many sons in our town still play baseball - and used to fall askeep with a game on the

We fathers recognize the importance of baseball, just as authropologist Mead did. As solemn as the tribal priests Mead encountered in her field studies, we supervise our sous play every Saturday. At the age of 11, the boys are learning the game — if indeed it is a game.

The other day, with runners on first and third, our first baseman. Robert, called a time-out and set up an elaborate pickoff play worthy of major leaguers. The other coach and I listened in silent admiration. Where did the boys learn this play — at some late hour when, a pediatrician would have said, they should have been asleep?

We tribal priests might as well acknowledge it: We need major leaguers to help inculcate in our sons the game's wisdom and joy.

Sometimes in our midweek practices I sit the players around me for an oral history touching upon elders who played the game. I pass along what Catfish Hunter said after he had retired to the farm: Of course he missed the clubhouse - where else can a man sit around in his underwear and spit tobacco juice?

Mischievous Gods

The lessons are not always positive or happy. When Billy Martin threw dirt on an umpire just before the strike was called, one of our players expressed the desire to throw dirt on the teen-age boys who umpire our games. In fact, in one game a player sassed the umpire and scuffed at the grass like a manager kicking dirt.

The teen-age ump, coming of age on Long Island, mustered his dignity and warned us to control our players. That gave us the opening to remind our players that our little society — our league — does not tolerate Martinesque tantrums. But we needed Martin as an object lesson, just as every society needs its fallen angels, its mischievous gods, so that the priests can say, "Don't be like them."

It is easy to say that there are better things to encourage children to do than play and watch baseball. If the strike goes on all summer, my son and I will surely have found more time for bicycle trips, for swimming, for playing Stratego (a board game in which he is starting to beat me too often), for playing Vivaldi and Bartok on the stereo while we sit and read history books in the living room. There will be more time for talk of worship and work and family than there would have been with baseball

But the very first weekend of the strike taught us that there are pitfalls, too. On a rainy Sunday afternoon, with no prospect of outdoor activity and with a gap in the creative flurry of my household, we opted for a movie at a local theater.

Ignoring a review that should have warned us off, we exposed ourselves to a tasteless film called "The History of the World. Part I." I was proud of my children when a family cancus produced a 4-0 vote to walk

And They'll Be Right -- But

Should the strike last much longer, many people will continue to applaud the absence of baseball as an opportunity to "do something else." And they will be right.

But I will miss even more sitting with my son the second baseman and observing the discipline, courage, skill, intelligence and athletic ability of New York's two professional second basemen, Willie Randolph and

As our children put their heads on their pillows in the evening, they could fall asleep to a lot worse things than a 6-4-3 double play.

Red Smith

Daniel: Fair Warning

New York Times Service NEW YORK - Dan Daniel, a newspaperman to the end and maybe past it, wrote his own obi-tuary to be used "in the event of my death, which is scheduled with-

in the next 15 years."

Dan was 91 when the event came to pass last week, within the time frame he had scheduled. He was always meticulous about such

Daniel M. Daniel didn't go by that name in 1910 when he was sprung from City College and got his first newspaper job. He was Daniel Markowitz.

Anti-semitism hadn't gone into the closet in those days; the paper refused to use Markowitz as a byl-ine and Dan's stuff bore the line: "By Daniel."

As time went by he came to be known as Dan Daniel, he was in-troduced by that name, mail was addressed to him thus. He told his immigrant father that it would make life simpler if he changed his name legally — but he wouldn't consider it if his father had any objections. Would he mind?
"Not at all," Dan's father said.

"Markowitz isu't your real name, anyway."

It could be that Dan never did know what the family name was before it was shortened but that seems improbable. He was too good a reporter to let an obvious

question go unanswered.

Dan was a sizable man, rather heavyset, and if he wasn't a trifle round-shouldered he somehow gave that impression. He had a gravel voice which, together with an almost perpetual scowl, made him seem a perpetual grouch.

In truth, he was warm-hearted and generous with a quick, if somewhat astringent, wit. As a deadpan toastmaster who could discourage bombast at 60 paces, he was unexcelled.

Professionally, he specialized in baseball coverage, although he wrote college football and handled many other assignments in sport. He and Nat Fleischer founded Ring Magazine. Dan said he staged the first college basketball games in Madison Square Garden, not Ned Irish, who is usually credited with that promotion.

Though he was an all-round newspaperman, Dan regarded himself primarily as a baseball writer, and he was respected as such by his contemporaries. He had excellent news sources. There was a stock line in baseball press boxes that was heard almost any time a reporter came up with a scrap of news: "Daniel had it last As a writer, Dan did not sub-

scribe to the Hemingway school that prefers the simple, "he said," to "he declared," or replied, or remonstrated or cried or growled, etc. Dan coined his own verbs: "He exuberated," or "He vehemed."

His frown may have been myopic. His rasping tone probably was the voice he was born with. His speech was an acquired gift. Someinnes when he was holding forth on some subject, his friend Frank Graham would say: "Oh, Dan,

stop veheming."
In 1946 the American League won the All-Star Game, 12-0, with Bob Feller, Hal Newt suser and Jack Kramer combining on a three-hitter. The events that transpired yesterday in Fenway Park,"
Dan wrote, "make it clear that the
National League is in imminent

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danger of becoming a minor league and unless immediate steps are taken...

That fall the Cardinals whipped the Red Sox in the World Series. and although it went the full seven games, St. Louis was clearly the superior team. "The autumn classic," Dan wrote, "demonstrated once again that the National League has a distinct margin of superiority over the junior circuit. It is imperative that the teams in Will Harridge's organization look to their farms for new and exciting

talent..."
"Hey, Dan," a friend protested. "In July you stick it to the National League and in October you kick the Americans around. What is

"I've warned them both," Dan said. "Now they're on their own."

During the Depression, when a loaf of bread cost a nickel and evcrything else was priced accordinglv. Dan of the World-Telegram and John Drebinger of The New York Times caught a cab at the Englewood Station in south Chicago to check into the Del Prado Hotel with the Yankees. They had just come from Detroit.

"Look," Drebby said as they passed a market. "Tuna fish — 16 cents a can."

"Fourteen in Detroit," Dan

That's why "Ask Daniel" was one of the most entertaining fea-tures in the World-Telegram sports section. Readers sent in questions. mostly about baseball, and Dan re-

Chances were he knew the answer most of the time. He responded all the time, in terms that left all doubt dead and partly decom-

Alouettes Sign Lineman Gary, **Top Steeler Pick** United Press International

MONTREAL - Continuing their raid on the National Football League, the Montreal Alouettes of the Canadian Football League have signed the Pittsburgh Steelers' top draft choice, 6-foot-3, 255-pound defensive lineman Keith Gary of Oklahoma.

Gary's signing Tuesday brings the number of U.S. stars added to the Alouette stable this season to five. Earlier they signed David Overstreet of Oklahoma, a Miami Dolphin first-round pick; former Los Angeles Ram quarterback Vince Ferragamo; former Houston Oiler wide receiver Billy Johnson and former Chicago Bear wide receiver James Scott.

Bill Putnam, the Alouettes' executive vice president, said Gary's was a one-year contract with an option year. Its terms were not disclosed, but Gary's agent said the package was worth more than the Steelers had offered for four years

Leonard-Hearns Sept. 16 United Press Internation

NEW YORK - Sugar Ray Leonard and Thomas Hearns have officially announced they will meet for the universal welterweight championship Sept. 16 at Ceasars Palace in Las Vegas. Leonard is the World Boxing Council champion; Hearns holds the World Boxing Association title.

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U.S. Judge Defers Sentencing Of Ex-Coach Convicted of Fraud As we drove away with a bad taste in our mouths, I could not help thinking that I probably would not have gone to a movie if there had been a ball game on television. ALBUQUERQUE, N.M. - A

district judge Wednesday deferred sentence for a year for former University of New Mexico basketball Coach Norm Ellenberger and said that, at the end of that period, all counts against him would be dropped. Ellenberger was convicted Tuesday on 21 of 22 counts of fraud and making false public

Judge Phillip Baiamonte also placed Ellenberger on one year of unsupervised probation and did

Before pronouncing sentence, Baiamonte lambasted major-college athletics in the United States. I'm being asked to sentence a man who was only one cog in the entire machine called 'college ball.' I'm being asked to sentence a man because he got caught, not because his conduct was unacceptable,"

Baiamonte said. The judge said he would not be a party to such "hypocrisy."

He said Ellenberger had been in
a "high-pressure" atmosphere.
"Naturally, rules and laws were broken. Is anyone really surprised?
This is a problem that probably exists at every major college and university in the country."

... But Professional'

The judge characterized major college sports as "minor league but professional."

He said, "All the money [referred to in testimony in the trial] was used by the defendant to keep athletes happy or recruit them in the first place."

The former coach, who was as well known for his courtside antics as his winning teams, could have

Belgians Victors In 2 Tour Stages

The Associated Press ZOLDER, Belgium — Eddy Planckaert of Belgium won the 14th leg of the Tour de France bi-cycle race Wednesday, a 134-kilometer (83.3-mile) run from Brussels. The top racers finished in a tightly-bunched pack and all were awarded the time of 3 hours and

Freddy Macrtens of Belgium took the 105.5-kilometer 13th stage, run Wednesday morning between Roubaix, France, and Brussels. Macritons finished second to Planckaert in the afternoon stage; Yvon Bertin of France took third

The morning pack was clocked in 2.25:48, with Macriens edging Urs Freuler of Switzerland and Alfons de Wolf of Belginm. Bernard Hinault of France remains the tion's strongest basketball protour's overall leader.



Norm Ellenberger "... I don't agree I should have been sentenced at all."

received maximum sentences of 18 counts, all fourth-degree felonies. "I'm certainly pleased with this part of the trial," said Ellenberger.
"Some other parts did not enthuse

me too much. Asked whether he still plans to appeal his convictions, he replied:
"Oh, of course, I'm not guilty. The
compassion of the court didn't
change that. I don't agree I should
have been sentenced at all."

The seven-man, five-woman jury found Ellenberger not guilty on one count of fraud over \$2,500, a third-degree felony charge carrying a maximum penalty of three years

Ellenberger, 48, was indicted by a state grand jury in May, 1980, on 12 counts of making false public vouchers, one count of fraud in ex-cess of \$2,500 and time counts of fraud in excess of \$100. He also was indicted by a feder-

al grand jury in 1980 on five counts of mail fraud, one count of interstate travel in aid of racketeer ing enterprises and one count of wire fraud. He was acquitted on all seven counts at a trial last summer. The state and federal charges arose from investigations into the UNM basketball program, triggered by a recruiting scandal that eventually led to Ellenberger's

firing at the outset of the 1979-80

season and shattered what had

been considered one of the na-

grams.

The voucher counts in the state months in prison on each of the 21 indictment alleged that the former coach illegally filed 12 travel vouchers for trips he never took. He allegedly was reimbursed by the school for travel expenses in The state charge on which Ellen-berger was found innocent alleged

he cheated his former assistant coach, Charlie Harrison and/or the school's athletic booster club out of \$3,000. Baiamonte said the ideal situation would be for the nation's colleges and universities to get out of

the business of conducting profes-sional athletics and go back to the academics for which they were es-He added that if athletic programs are so entrenched, colleges and universities should at least be honest enough to admit they are "conducting professional games." Ellenberger's attorney, Leon Taylor, said he thought Baiamonte

Transactions

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MONTREAL—Signed Keith Gory, do

end to a two-year contract.

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Art Buchwald

That Sinking Float

WASHINGTON — Everyone can understand it when a little guy owes you money and is late in paying it. But it's hard for most people to comprehend when a big corporation plays games with

Because of high interest rates, more and more of the larger companies are drag-ging their feet when it comes to paying their bills. These are the same outfits that threaten an indi-

vidual with the death penalty if he doesn't pay his bill on time The reason for Buchwald this can be attributed to what is known in the bank-

ing business as "the float." "The float" is the amount of cash that a company has on hand at any given time to invest in short-term bonds, notes or certificates of deposit paying 14 or 15 or

* * *

The longer the corporations hold onto your money, the more money they make on it for themselves. When interest rates were low, companies didn't pay much attention to "the float." Now it's keeping many of them alive. With double-digit interest, "the float" can make money for its owner on nights, weekends and holidays. Special divisions have been set up to make sure every bit of cash in a company is earning interest at all times, whether it's money that belongs to the company, or money that is owed to you.

This is how it works. You have provided a small service for Corporation Busbee, and your bill comes to \$5,000, a pittance to this great conglomerate. One month goes by and you don't hear a word - then the second month goes by, and you decide to call up the man who ordered the work.

Because you're hoping for more business from CB, you're very polite on the phone. (Large compa-nies that deal in "the float" count on the little fellow's not becoming belligerent when it comes to asking for the money owed to him.) The man who ordered the \$5,000 worth of services is expect-

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that bill the day I received it," he says in his most surprised voice. "I'll call Wheat Bluff, Kan., and

see what happened to it." "Why would you call Wheat Bluff, Kan., when you're located in

"That's where our computers are. We pay all our bills from Wheat Bluff." "Isn't that a bit out of the way

for you?"
"Not really. They have two commuter flights going in there every week. I'll get on this right away."

The next time you call, the man is on sick leave, and the time after that, he's on vacation. Two months later you get him back on the

"Any news about my \$5,000?" "Didn't you get your money yet?" the man says. "This is a shocking state of affairs. The people in Wheat Bluff promised me they would put your check in the mail the next day. I'll get right back to you?" back to you."

The next week the man at CB calls. "Well, you'll be glad to hear I found out what the hold-up was. Your invoice never reached Boul-Where does Boulder fit into

"The computer in Wheat Bluff won't issue a check unless the computer in Boulder confirms that the figure is correct. I've sent a duplicate of the invoice off today. I

wouldn't be surprised if you got

your money in a week."

Whether you finally get your money in a week or a month after this call depends on whether the treasurer of Corporation Busbee wants to let you out of the compa-

You may be wondering where your \$5,000 was while you were trying to keep your head above water. If it will make you feel any better, it wasn't just sitting in Wheat Bluff, Kan. It was floating in U.S. Treasury Bills, Deutsche marks, Japanese yen, tax-free hockey bonds, or an off-shore Eurodollar fund and Oil of Olay futures in Toronto.

Who says the big companies don't give you a ride for your mon-

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Mike Dann's Vision: The Wiring of America

By Carey Winfrey New York Times Service

NEW YORK — From his 10th-floor office in the Manhattan headquarters of ABC, on even the haziest of days, Mike Dann can see the future. And what he sees knocks his

"I believe totally that man's lifestyle will change because of the new wired society," said Dann, once one of the most successful programmers in commer-cial television and, for most of the past decade, a leading cable television consultant. "If we really are to have a better society, we simply have to stop wasting energy, crowding roads, performing services that are truly a waste of time. The bank lines are long enough. Cable affords us a much better world."

Or will, in due course, he believes. "We're right now in cable where we were in television at the beginning, when our idea of a television program was to televise radio. We really are just starting out. The full range of cable has hardly been touched."

After 25 years as a commercial broadcaster, the final 14 keeping CBS-TV first in ratings as vice president in charge of program-ming. Dann left commercial broadcasting in 1971 to work for Childrens Television Workshop. which he had helped launch. He once said a reason he left the network was that he was "sick of flying to California every weekend to see if Judy Garland's trail-

er was clean."

"When I left commercial broadcasting," he says, "I made up my mind that I was rich enough and guilty enough that I would never be involved with anything again that I didn't think was going to be important and that I didn't believe in."

Like other cable visionaries such as Paul Kagan, publisher of Cablecast, an industry newsletter, and Richard Cox, president of CBS Cable — Dann sees a nation soon to be transformed by strands of wire. His vision of the future is based

on his experience as a consultant to an ultimately unconsummated project to wire the city of Washington; a course he taught at Yale University called "The Wired Society"; his work on the

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Qube system for Warner Communications, in which homes in Columbus, Ohio, were fitted with two-way cable communications; and his development of a cultural channel for ABC Video Enterprises that recently started on the Warner-Amex cable system.

Children's Channel

Following the Qube experi-ence, he devised a cable channel devoted to programming for children. And for ABC, before his current project — translating subjects in women's magazines into television - he was instrumental in the creation of an arts channel that began broadcasting in April. In addition, he advises IBM about programs he feels are "worthy," and he still has close ties to the Childrens Television

It is mainly advice that he dispenses, preferring to leave action on his ideas to others. What

devoted solely to sports.

wired homes by 1990.

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — There are now more than two dozen national cable television networks, in-

cluding one offering round-the-clock news and one

The three commercial TV networks, once consid-

ered vulnerable to cable, are entering cable programming, and the Public Broadcasting Service has proposed its own Public Subscriber Network for 1983.

Corporations are beginning to test the potential of cable, which many think will enable marketers to

pick special interest audiences instead of relying ou

Advertisers will spend \$50 million on cable TV this

year, 10 times as much as in 1978, according to the

Cabletelevision Advertising Bureau. Ad agencies are developing divisions to handle cable accounts — and

dream up programming. Campbell Soup Co. already produces a cooking show for Cable News Network.

television in 1968, before satellites made it possible

to show movies coast-to-coast at a reasonable price in

competition with network fare. Today, there are 18

million cable homes - out of 79.1 million house-

holds - and industry analysts forecast 46 million

The basic service now costs \$10 to \$15 a month.

About 8 million subscribers also take one or more

"pay" services, such as Showtime or Home Box Off-

ice, which offer movies and other entertainment un-

interrupted by commercials for about \$9 to \$12 more

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563 25 60.

There were 2.8 million U.S. homes wired for cable

the mass audience of commerical TV.

his clients get for their money, in addition to his insights, is an approach to the design of cable programming based on a marriage of technology and need. "You never create for cable what commercial broadcasting is already

doing," he said.

Does he use charts, surveys. public-opinion polls? "I use everything from the A.C. Nielson Co. to my wife. I'm not always certain about what I'm doing. but I know my only chance for success is if we fill a vacuum."

And, he said, "after 30 years of trying to understand what people should look at, I now have the luxury of trying to anticipate what they might want to look at."

In the United States of the 1990s, Dann said, cable television will offer up to 220 different channels of services and entertainment. Most homes will be wired. In addition to the cable console, each home will have one

Cable TV: The Growth Picture

or more video disk or videotape playback machines, several television sets with screens ranging in size from eight inches to eight feet, a facsimile machine and a home computer. The client may also have a "dish" on the roof of the house or apartment building that will receive programming di-rectly from satellites.

Cable customers will subscribe (in addition to the "basic" service offering good reception and an unspecified number of additional channels on which advertising is permitted) to several no-advertising "premium" services, for which the customer will pay additional monthly charges, per-haps as much as \$50 each.

Much of cable, in Dann's view, will be devoted to education for youngsters and adults alike. "It's quite possible," he said, "that we will have a whole school system teaching every course for the sick

ishes several cable industry newsletters, calls cable

"the latest frontier." He predicts that cable revenues

subscribers. And the costly, competitive consolida-

only to lose in a bidding war with a joint venture of United Artists Theater Circuit Inc. and Rogers Ca-

millions into lively bidding for monopoly urban fran-

chises, which will probably all be awarded by 1983.

Plums still to be awarded include Chicago, Boston,

blesystems Inc. Final value: \$297 million.

billion by the end of the decade.

child, every day, just as if the child were in school." And cable will be two-way. You'll use it to order your grocer-ies and pay your bills. Fire and

cable lines. \$500 a Month

By 1985, he believes, cable will boast 35 million to 40 million subscribers, mostly upper-in-come carners. About 80 percent of these will take at least one oremium" service in addition to

"The words 'basic' and 'premiun' are going to be as outmoded as the word 'kinescope,' " Dann said. "It'll only be a question of how much of a premium service you buy. The day where we'll be paying up to \$500 a month for the electronic services that come into the home isn't very far off it's four or five years away. The more you get into what books, magazines and newspapers are supplying, the more willing peo-ple are to pay for it."

Newspapers, magazines and books must adapt or die, he said. Many will be printed out in the home. But they will no doubt continue to exist in their present incarnations as well as in electronic versions, he conceded. - less than \$900 million in 1975 - will hit \$5.4

Network television? "The net-works will retain a total monopo-There are more than 5,000 cable companies - up ly on mass entertainment,' almost 800 from a year ago — but 25 communica-tions giants control two-thirds of the nation's cable said, "It's the one thing cable won't get into. But sports? You're going to see prizelights with \$100-million gates."

Publishing? "There will be a drop in non-fiction book sales, Dow Jones & Co., publisher of the Wall Street Journal, and Knight-Ridder Newspapers Inc. offered \$247.5 million for UA-Columbia Cablevision Inc., particularly in the areas of howto and reference books. The publishing industry will have to participate in the electronic revolu-tion or settle for less of the mark-Westinghouse Electric Co. paid \$646 million to etplace." But, he added, other forms of non-fiction - scholarly buy Teleprompter Corp., the nation's largest cable TV company. The New York Times spent \$83 million to buy 55 cable franchises in New Jersey. works, journalism — will suffer only slightly, and fiction even less. "The joy of reading a novel At the same time, cable companies are pouring alone under a tree is something no one will ever be deprived of." Dann admits that his vision smacks a bit of "1984." "There are lots of things to be concerned

Detroit, Denver, Washington and parts of New York and Los Angeles. about," he acknowledged. Cable companies are wooing institutions as well as people. Warner Amex is giving 17 minority groups in Pittsburgh a 20-percent share of its franchise. Dy-"There's going to be an awful lot of tracking of people's tastes and habits, and we have to be very namic Cablevision offered the University of Miami careful that sman rights are at least \$25,000 a year plus a campus studio and an

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pany and the film's du 1979 by Chicagoan La 1979 by Chicagoan La Larczab, who heads ut American Guardian St. Though the suit was dism: Jarczab said Polish-Americans: won a partial victory when NB-edited the film for television. "Worked NBC to delete the objectionable parts when it was shown on TV, and United Artists and Burt Reynolds lost several million dollars on that alone," he said.

The much-loved Mermaid The ater on the north bank of the Rive Thames in London has reopene to a packed house after a two-ye shutdown for rebuilding. The act-Sir Relah Richardson rang a shir bell in the entrance to start t proceedings, and Lord Miles, 1 theater's director — better kno as Bernsrd Miles - made a spe before the curtain rose on "E: ward Ho," a musical version (1605 play by Ben Jonson, Geo. en and John Marston. T Chapman and John Marston theater opened 22 years ago with Restoration comedy, "Lock Up Your Daughters."

Former President Richard M. Nixon's four-story New York townhouse has been put up for sale for \$2.9 million, the agent handling the deal says. The Nixons have bought a seven-bedroom bouse on four acres of land in Saddle River, N.J., and are expected to move there late this month. The purchase price of the New Jersey property was not revealed, but the asking price was \$1.2 million.

President Resgan and Pope John Paul II topped a list of foreigners best known to the Japanese, according to a survey by the daily Yomiuri Shimbun. They were followed by South Korean dissident Kha Dae Jung, former President Jimmy Carter and Polish labor leader Lech Walesa, who visited Japan recently. In sixth place was a former U.S. ambassador to Japan, Edwin O. Reischauer, who has sparked a controversy by saying that U.S. warships making port calls in Japan have been armed with nuclear weapons. **EMPLOYMENT**

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